

a few days, he said, it will publish a list of companies refusing to accept the law, but it will do everything in its power to guard against stock market upset, and desires particularly to protect small investors.

However, it must be borne in mind that any production of oil by a company which has not complied with the new law, will then be illegal. Jan. 1, and therefore it is possible for any such company to precipitate a crisis by pumping or attempting to export oil at any time. Consequently, few persons who have tested the temper of the Calles Government believe some sort of "show-down" can be postponed more than 24 days.

The situation undeniably is grave. One thing is certain—this Mexican Government cannot be overawed. It finds great satisfaction in the turn of affairs in Nicaragua, where it is popularly credited here with a striking diplomatic victory over the United States, but totally aside from that, President Calles, Secretary Morones and General Obregon are in mood where they may be expected to go to the extreme limit of national action before giving in to American demands.

ROYAL TRAVELERS SAY GOOD-BY TO FRIENDS

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of York were busy today saying good-bye to their friends and making last-minute preparations for their voyage on the battle cruiser Renown to Australia, where the Duke will open the new Australian capital, Canberra. The Renown will sail from Portsmouth tomorrow afternoon.

King George and Queen Mary came to London from Sandringham to give a farewell dinner at the palace tonight to the travelers. The monarchs will take a final farewell of their son at the Victoria Station tomorrow morning when the Duke and his party entrain, accompanied probably by the Prince of Wales, Prince Henry and Prince George, for the quick run to Portsmouth.

STATE ART MUSEUM URGED

RALEIGH, N. C. (Special Correspondence)—John J. Blair, head of the school planning division of the North Carolina State Department of Public Instruction, is pioneering for the establishment of an art museum in North Carolina. There are, he says, a number of paintings in this State that have been approved and displayed in art galleries in New York and Philadelphia and should be collected and suitably housed in Raleigh. Furthermore, he declares, there are, in many North Carolina towns, valuable relics which ought to be preserved because of their display of pure art.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Address, "Old Beacon Street," by the Rev. William Lawrence, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts; Women's City Club of Massachusetts, 40 Beacon Street, dinner, 6:30.

Meeting of New England Rock Builders, Coplay-Plym, dinner.

Free public lecture on interior decoration by J. Murray Quinby, director of the International School of Interior Design, at his studio, 462 Boylston Street, 8.

Public lecture "Across Liberia in the Rain" by Dr. Givens, Allen Boston Society of Natural History.

Meeting of the United Improvement Association, Boston City Club, 7:30.

Illustrated lecture "Russia Today" by the Rev. Thomas Van Ness, Huntington Avenue, Y. M. C. A. 8.

Theaters

B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8. Coplay—"The Chorus Train," 8:30. Park—"Tommy," 8:15.

Repertory—"A Kiss for Cinderella," 8:15. Princess—"Princess Flora," 8:15. St. James—"Princess and the Pea," 8:15. Tremont—"Old Ironsides" (film), 2:15. 8:15. Wilbury—"Queen High," 8:15.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily, 10 to 4. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesdays and Fridays at 11. Sundays talks at 3:30 p. m. Admission free; sculptures by Paul Manship.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay

days, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 1 to 4 p. m. Admission free.

Southern New England: Fair and somewhat colder tonight and Thursday; the fresh west and northwest winds.

North: Fair and cold Friday and Saturday; the cold and northwest winds.

Westerly: Fair and cold Saturday; the cold and northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany 28 Memphis 44

Atlantic City 28 Montreal 24

Baltimore 28 New Haven 28

Buffalo 28 New Orleans 52

Calgary 22 New York 36

Charleston 22 Philadelphia 40

Chicago 28 Pittsburgh 40

Denver 54 Portland, Me. 32

Des Moines 36 Portland, Ore. 40

Florida 36 Sacramento 50

Galveston 54 St. Louis 38

Hatteras 54 St. Paul 24

Hartford 36 Seattle 24

Kansas City 42 St. Thomas 38

Los Angeles 52 Washington 40

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:04 p. m.

Thursday, 12:42 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 4:55 p. m.

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION

Geo. A. Wilson Jr., Reg. N. Y.

Consulting Engineer

Architects, Contractors & Home Builders are invited to use this service gratis.

707-709 Boylston Street, Boston

Phone Kenmore 2277

Events Tomorrow

Address, "Old Beacon Street," by

Victor M. Clark, president of the United Fruit Company, assembly luncheon, Boston Chamber of Commerce, 12:15.

Address, "The Philippines and the Administration of Governor-General Wood," by Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer, Women's Republican Club, 12:15.

Annual meeting of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts, Hall B. Tremont Temple, 2.

Address, "The Philippines and the Admin-

istration of Governor-General Wood," by Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer, Women's Re-

public Club, 12:15.

Address, "The Philippines and the Admin-

istration of Governor-General Wood," by

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Clark, 12:15.

Address, "The Philippines and the Admin-

istration of Governor-General Wood," by

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Clark, 12:15.

Address, "The Philippines and the Admin-

istration of Governor-General Wood," by

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Clark, 12:15.

Address, "The Philippines and the Admin-

istration of Governor-General Wood," by

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Clark, 12:15.

Address, "The Philippines and the Admin-

istration of Governor-General Wood," by

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Clark, 12:15.

Address, "The Philippines and the Admin-

istration of Governor-General Wood," by

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Clark, 12:15.

Address, "The Philippines and the Admin-

istration of Governor-General Wood," by

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Clark, 12:15.

Address, "The Philippines and the Admin-

istration of Governor-General Wood," by

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Clark, 12:15.

Address, "The Philippines and the Admin-

istration of Governor-General Wood," by

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Clark, 12:15.

Address, "The Philippines and the Admin-

istration of Governor-General Wood," by

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Clark, 12:15.

Address, "The Philippines and the Admin-

istration of Governor-General Wood," by

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Clark, 12:15.

Address, "The Philippines and the Admin-

istration of Governor-General Wood," by

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Clark, 12:15.

Address, "The Philippines and the Admin-

istration of Governor-General Wood," by

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Clark, 12:15.

Address, "The Philippines and the Admin-

istration of Governor-General Wood," by

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Clark, 12:15.

Address, "The Philippines and the Admin-

istration of Governor-General Wood," by

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Clark, 12:15.

Address, "The Philippines and the Admin-

istration of Governor-General Wood," by

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Clark, 12:15.

Address, "The Philippines and the Admin-

istration of Governor-General Wood," by

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Clark, 12:15.

Address, "The Philippines and the Admin-

istration of Governor-General Wood," by

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Clark, 12:15.

Address, "The Philippines and the Admin-

istration of Governor-General Wood," by

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Clark, 12:15.

Address, "The Philippines and the Admin-

istration of Governor-General Wood," by

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Clark, 12:15.

Address, "The Philippines and the Admin-

istration of Governor-General Wood," by

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Clark, 12:15.

Address, "The Philippines and the Admin-

istration of Governor-General Wood," by

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Clark, 12:15.

Address, "The Philippines and the Admin-

istration of Governor-General Wood," by

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Clark, 12:15.

Address, "The Philippines and the Admin-

istration of Governor-General Wood," by

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Clark, 12:15.

Address, "The Philippines and the Admin-

istration of Governor-General Wood," by

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Clark, 12:15.

Address, "The Philippines and the Admin-

istration of Governor-General Wood," by

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Clark, 12:15.

Address, "The Philippines and the Admin-

istration of Governor-General Wood," by

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Clark, 12:15.

Address, "The Philippines and the Admin-

istration of Governor-General Wood," by

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Clark, 12:15.

Address, "The Philippines and the Admin-

istration of Governor-General Wood," by

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Clark, 12:15.

Address, "The Philippines and the Admin-

istration of Governor-General Wood," by

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Clark, 12:15.

Address, "The Philippines and the Admin-

istration of Governor-General Wood," by

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Clark, 12:15.

Address, "The Philippines and the Admin-

istration of Governor-General Wood," by

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Clark, 12:15.

FRUIT GROWERS ADOPT PROGRAM

Ten-Year Plan for Orchard
Development Indorsed by
Farmers of State

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 5 (Special)—Agriculturists from various sections of Massachusetts, who are attending the Union Agricultural meeting in the State Armory, today adopted the 10-year program of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association and agreed to put it into operation in their local orchards next spring.

The program was explained to the farmers by Prof. R. A. Van Meter of M. A. C., an officer of the Fruit Growers' Association. The program as adopted calls for growers with small orchards to enlarge them to a better size for economical production and to reduce the number of varieties reaching the wholesale market.

McIntosh, Baldwin and Gravenstein apples were mentioned as leading varieties. Farmers were advised to plant early apples with great caution and to give more attention to stronger trees and the pruning of young trees. More research and educational work was urged.

A program call for putting into force the proposed uniform grades for New England as soon as possible and also to work for New England-wide standards for containers.

Carlton D. Richardson of West Brookfield, who reported on the Massachusetts wool pool at the meeting of the Massachusetts Sheep Breeders' Association this afternoon, declared that the pool is being operated at the present time on a larger scale than ever before. Before this pool was put into operation Mr. Richardson explained, the farmers sold their wool for 30 cents a pound.

Since the pool was formed the farmers have had their wool made into blankets. Last year 15,000 pounds of wool were turned into the pool. He said it requires 10 pounds of wool to make a blanket and the cost for manufacturing and transportation is \$2.90 a blanket.

Speaking of the demand for lamb, Mr. Richardson declared that it is 10 times greater than the supply. He said there are great opportunities for the development of small flocks of lambs in Worcester and neighboring towns.

THEATERS

"The Ghost Train" at
the Copley Theater

Copley Theater—One hundredth week of the resident company, E. H. Clive, director, appearing in "The Ghost Train," a mystery melodrama by Arnold Ridley. The cast:

Saul Hodgkin..... C. W. Ordway Hulse
Richard Wintrop..... Alan Mowbray
E. C. Dill..... Robert McWade
Charles Murdoch..... Richard Whorf
Peggy Murdock..... May Ediss
Miss Watson..... Elspeth Geddes
Toddy Duff..... E. H. Clive
Julia Price..... Nan Marriott Watson
Herbert Price..... Edmund George
John Duff..... George
Jackson..... Roger Wheeler

By every sign, the Copley Theater has one of its greatest successes in "The Ghost Train." Attendance has been large from the first performance onward, and seats are on sale three weeks ahead. To the audience, which has declared its pleasure in this mystery melodrama, one may well look for a clue to the secret of its appeal.

Appeal in an uncommon measure this play certainly has, for its audiences manifest in the waits between the acts—by their merry conversation about what they have already seen, and by actually applauding for the curtain to rise on the succeeding act—their eagerness to get on with the story. These are sure signs that the play hits the mark.

For further proof consider the waves of laughter that sweep through the theater every few seconds, proving that the audience regards as utterly laughable the exciting incidents of that night in a lonely railway station in rural England. It is an old aphorism in the theater that the audience determine finally the tone in which a performance shall be given. Mr. Clive is one of those rarely sensitive actors, who catch this responsive note from the audience, and responds in turn.

In "The Ghost Train" he and his

players give the audience a full measure of the thrills which the play is artfully designed to provide, and likewise they give an intense value to the comic element in the performance. The result is an alternation of those involuntary shivers up and down one's back, which are the reward of a first-class detective story, and frequent laughter of the sort that makes one hold one's sides.

Pacesetter for this laughter is Mr. Clive in the part of an assinine railway passenger. Because of the nature of the story one can say little that is definite about this personage, other than that he is not the hero of the play. There is where some of the mystery comes in and many of those large slabs of suspense that make the audience impatient for the play to resume.

It can be said, however, that Mr. Clive passes the hardest test that a comedian may undergo: again and again he makes the whole audience laugh. That is something that few comedians have the power to do, for it is a test of universal appeal in acting. Mr. Clive can do what Fred Stone does, and David Warfield, Cyril Maude, Otis Skinner, George Arliss, Nord Bayes and a very few others.

All the company works keenly for the atmosphere of the story, building up its effects through nicely timed templay. Mr. Mowbray and Miss Hallatt are the married couple who recapture the affection of their first month of life together; and Mr. Whorf and Miss Ediss are the young honeymooners who are also marooned in that jumpy spot with the blithering Teddy Deakin and the queer antique, Miss Bourne, who is something straight out of Dickens as played by Miss Dudgeon.

Reports from London, however, were that Sir G. Evelyn P. Murray, Secretary of the General Post Office, may select the first westward caller by lot from the large number of applications received there.

Radio telephony experiments began actively in 1915, first between Montauk Point and Wilmington, Del. In the same year a few words flung from Arlington were picked up in Paris. After an interruption during the war, experiments were renewed, and in 1921 a two-way conversation was carried on with ships as far as 1000 miles at sea. In 1923, transatlantic experiments were started again. In a test last March newspaper men in New York and London chatted back and forth and exchanged news stories.

WOMEN OF IOWA HELP PROGRESS FOR FARMS

DES MOINES, Ia. (Special Correspondence)—A total of 175,000 women participated in farm bureau activities in Iowa the past year, and 50,000 others were actively aligned with movements set on foot by the Farmers' Educational Union. As a climax to the season's activities, "Farm and Home Week" will be observed at the Iowa State College at Ames, Jan. 31 to Feb. 5.

Among outside guests and speakers will be Mrs. M. W. Wood of Phoenix, Ariz., former head of the department of home economics at the University of Minnesota; Miss Harriet Goldstein, head of the art department of the University of Minnesota, and Miss Lila Bans, former national secretary of the American Home Economics Association.

STREET BILL IS FILED

Elliot Wadsworth, Representative of Boston, former Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, today filed his first bill as a member of the Massachusetts General Court. The bill, on petition of the Newbury Street Association, would authorize the city of Boston to widen Newbury street from Arlington Street to Massachusetts Avenue, and to take not even eight feet of land on each side of the street for this purpose.

FRIENDS HONOR MR. CURRAN

George E. Curran, who retires from the Governor's Executive Council tomorrow, was the guest last night at a testimonial dinner given by some 500 of his friends at the Elks' Home in Stuart Street, Judge William J. Day presiding. Early at the dinner a message of appreciation from Governor Fuller was read. Maj. Charles T. Harding of the Boston street commission, spoke as the representative of Mayor Nichols. Mr. Curran was the recipient of several commemorative presents.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originals
FIFTH AVENUE AT 35th STREET, NEW YORK

MISSES' CHIFFON DANCE FROCKS

For All Mid-Winter Gaieties

69.00

RADIANT flower colorings in frocks whose simplicity is accented by the flutter of slim draperies, the swirl of slender skirts! With no other ornamentation than a great soft flower or trailing garniture!

MISSES' FROCKS—Sizes 14 to 20—Third Floor
Also "14x", a size specially proportioned for the smaller Miss.

RESORT SHOPS:

PALM BEACH
County Road and Seaview Ave.

MIAMI BEACH
224-228 Lincoln Road

EAGER TO TALK ACROSS OCEAN

Many Reservations Already
Made by Those Who Seek
First Honors

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—The honor of being the first person to pay for a talk over the new transatlantic radio telephone is being sought here and in London.

Anticipating a rush of business when the service is formally opened the public Friday, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company arranged to accept reservations for calls on the first-come-first-served basis.

The first person to reserve a London call over the telephone at 8:30 o'clock this morning was to receive the honor of making the inaugural commercial telephone call to London on Friday. Competition was expected to be keen.

While hundreds of persons, anxious to pay the \$25-a-minute charge to talk to London, have filed written requests with the telephone company, officials said only reservations made over the telephone would be accepted.

Reports from London, however, were that Sir G. Evelyn P. Murray, Secretary of the General Post Office, may select the first westward caller by lot from the large number of applications received there.

Radio telephony experiments began actively in 1915, first between Montauk Point and Wilmington, Del. In the same year a few words flung from Arlington were picked up in Paris. After an interruption during the war, experiments were renewed, and in 1921 a two-way conversation was carried on with ships as far as 1000 miles at sea. In 1923, transatlantic experiments were started again. In a test last March newspaper men in New York and London chatted back and forth and exchanged news stories.

British Public Is Awaiting Service of Radiotelephony

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The British public is awaiting with great curiosity Friday's inauguration of the transatlantic radio-telephone service, although few hope to test its possibilities personally owing to the 25 a minute rate.

Details of the project have prominent places on the front pages of newspapers. If the service proves a success and the rates are reduced, it is predicted, it will soon become a common means of communication not only between America and Great Britain but also a large part of Europe.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the service, the Postmaster-General announced that the new Anglo-German telephone cables are complete, and that communication between England and Germany is thereby available. Direct circuits are provided to Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen, Cologne, Frankfurt, and Düsseldorf.

MUSIC

French Concert in
Symphony Series

THE second program of the Tuesday afternoon series of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra took place at Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. In pursuance of the plan he has adopted of nationalizing each program of this series, Mr. Koussevitzky devoted himself to French music. The first concert had arrayed German masters. This list of Gallic composers contained names important musically and historically as well. First there was the "Carnaval Romain" overture from Berlioz, founder in many ways of present-day French music and early innovator in instrumental nov-

elites. Then followed (for purposes of program balance rather than of chronological sequence) Debussy and his luscious "Nuages" and brilliant "Pétrés" Ravel, with his "La Valse," gave a taste of still another and a very witty Frenchman. Finally came the masterwork of Franck, the D minor Symphony.

A program of rhythms and bright colors, made up of music effervescent with gaiety and brilliance, it drew from Mr. Koussevitzky and his men a correspondingly sparkling performance. The Overture, always a gay work, yesterday pulsed with a bounding rhythmic vitality. There was no misconstruing its vigor and sharp outlines made phrases. Nor could one easily miss the poignance of the gently tuneful start. If the peroration wrapped out a bit heavily, it tempi occasionally raced on their way, one must still remember that Berlioz' scintillant work offers many an invitation to any conductor as a dramatically-minded as Mr. Koussevitzky.

Juxtaposition, chance or deliberation, evolves strange results. Debussy's "Nuages" followed on the Berlioz overture in the arrangement yesterday. An amazing likeness showed itself in the treatment and style of the "Fêtes" of the one writer and the vivacious musical procedure of the other. Perhaps this may be attributed to essential Gallicisms in both men. The similarity of mood may also account to some extent for the likeness. It emphasized, at any rate, the cleverness of Berlioz' instrumental understanding and the modern outlook he owned since his music failed to sound outmoded even before the death Debussy.

To the melodic substance of Debussy's "Nuages" Mr. Koussevitzky gave a sculptured mold. The long, sweeping lines of descriptive melody stood firm and rounded. Yet he added to the firmness a fluent, smoothly evanescent tone. Phrasing was long-breathed and ample.

"La Valse" apparently is very attractive to Mr. Koussevitzky. Whether it be the billowing rhythms of the Vienna Waltz-genre, or the biting lines of Ravel's musical comedy showing in the strident undercurrents superimposed on the conventional waltz tunes, that have intrigued him, the conductor bestows on this music as much care as a masterpiece might call forth. Yet Ravel remains in this work a satirical writer, clever, but still not too impressive. Certainly there is not here discernible the remarkable quality of much of his other music.

The Symphony yesterday proved almost an epitome of the conductor's method. It teemed with sharp dynamic contrasts. There were passages of almost overwhelming massing of tone. Rhythms stood forth. Tempi varied with suddenness, even. Even the waltzes had musical forces with such a firm hand and keen thought that the music of great Franck emerged vitalized, throbbing, deeply impressive.

BANKS EXPLAIN BONUS POLICY

Hesitation on Loans to Veterans Partly Based on Governmental Red Tape

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Possibility of red tape in collections on defaulted loans and doubt as to proper identifications and signatures have caused bankers to hesitate to lend money freely on the veterans' bonus certificates, according to Melvin A. Taylor, president of the American Bankers' Association.

His reply was made to an appeal by the veterans for the bankers of the country to adopt a liberal attitude in the granting of loans to the veterans. Banks throughout the country, a survey indicates, are declining to grant these loans. As a result, conferences are being held by the American Legion, American Bankers' Association, and the Veterans' Bureau.

Need of Publicity

Mr. Taylor had been asked by John Taylor, legislative representative of the Legion here, to remind the members of the Bankers' Association that they "should not so soon forget the sacrifices of these men eight short years ago from which your members, among others, were the beneficiaries."

"Impression is that the Government will be hypercritical in the question of signatures and identification," the bankers' head said in reply, adding that this, in his opinion, was the "determining factor rather than the question of slowness of payment of tying up of funds."

"If proper authorities can give reassuring publicity on this point," he asserted, "I am sure the attitude of the banks in general will be entirely favorable."

Mrs. Rogers Aids Veterans

A bill also has been introduced in the House to authorize the Veterans Bureau which now must make good the bonds of unpaid certificates loans to loan money direct to the policy holders. Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, author of the bill, said she desired to aid "the hundreds of veterans who have been turned down by the banks."

Frank T. Hines, director of the Veterans Bureau, who is now in New York advising with bankers on the situation, holds that the bankers' attitude has been due to a general lack of information, although he explained that the law permits them to use their discretion in all cases and to grant loans only where they believe they are needed.

UNIVERSITY AFLOAT ENTERTAINS CHINESE

HONG KONG'S EDUCATORS ARE
GUESTS ON STUDENT SHIP

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—Henry Fairfield Osborn was re-elected president of the American Museum of Natural History for the nineteenth successive year at a meeting of the trustees of the institution here.

George F. Baker and J. P. Morgan were re-elected vice-presidents, and Percy R. Payne was re-elected secretary. James H. Perkins was made treasurer, and George F. Baker Jr., Frederick P. Brewster, Douglas Burden, Cleveland Dodge, Childs Frick, and Leonard C. Stanford were re-elected trustees, and Kermit Roosevelt, Oliver C. Jennings and James H. Perkins received places as trustees.

At a dinner on board the vessel was in King Hong Harbor, there were more than 100 guests, chiefly persons connected with educational institutions in

HONG KONG. The guests also included Sir Shou-son Chow, formerly Ambassador to the United States and Lady Shou-son Chow; Roger Culver Treadwell, American Consul-General at Hong Kong; W. W. Hornell, vice-chancellor of the Hong Kong University, and Lieut.-Commander Donald C. Godwin and Capt. Yancey S. Williams of the American cruiser Huron.

MIXED PARTY ENJOYS COOLIDGE BREAKFAST

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Another breakfast conference has been held at the White House, at which regular Republican, Democratic and insurgent senators and representatives were present.

The guests included Henry F. Ashurst (D.), Senator from Arizona; C. C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington; Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, and Lynn Frazier (R.), Senator from North Dakota, and Charles J. Linnihan (D.), Representative from Maryland; Randolph Perkins (R.), Representative from New Jersey; Arthur M. Free (R.), Representative from California; Roy G. Fitzgerald (R.), Representative from Ohio; Thomas E. Winter (R.), Representative from Wyoming; Elbert S. Brigham (R.), Representative from Vermont, and Albert Johnson (R.), Representative from Washington.

SHOALS BILL COST TO FARMER OPPOSED

Project Far Overcapitalized,
Says Dearborn Independent

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 5 (Special)

Interest of \$50,000,000 in 50 years, which it is declared farmers would pay on the "power combine's" proposed \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, recommended to Congress by a joint committee, is attacked in Henry Ford's Dearborn Independent for Jan. 8.

"This is needless capitalization,"

says an editorial entitled "Nitrates or Battle Cruisers," which continues: "We cannot believe that the President will allow the Government to be a partner in a watered stock scheme that ignores nitrates and national defense, but betrays the farmer. It is proposed to automatically end March 4, or of an extra session of the next Congress, with an all but hostile Senate. There is reason to suppose leaders would prefer to give no cause for consuming time with Nicaraguan retributions at present in Congress."

Three resolutions, all potential absorbers of time, are pending in the Senate on Nicaragua. Mr. Kellogg has made reply to another from the House. Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, asks quick withdrawal of marines, declaring Americans are not endangered.

George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, asks the publication of State Department documents bearing on the situation. Henrik Shipstead (Farmer-Labor), Senator from Minnesota, in a general resolution, asks that government support be withheld from financial arrangements made by Americans with foreign governments.

TECH TO DEBATE BATES

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology will meet Boston College of Lewisburg, Pa., in a debate on Monday evening, Jan. 10, at 8 p.m. at the Rogers Building, 49 Boylston Street. The subject of the debate is: "Resolved, That the jury system should be abolished." M. I. T. will support the affirmative. Bates the negative.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.

NEW YORK

New Hotel for Cambridge to Have Historic Background

"The Commander" to Overlook Site Where Washington Took Command—Modern Structure Welcomed by Business as Boon to City

Cambridge, having now a population of something over 110,000, will presently benefit from the acquisition of a new hotel. Hitherto Riverbank Court, ably administered along the line of a predominantly residential hotel, but with facilities for transient visitors, has been Cambridge's representative in the hotel world. Its vista is the Charles River Basin and the Bak Bay region as dominated from the extreme edge of Cambridge.

The new structure materially alleviates the hitherto limited resources of the city with respect to accommodation and inducement for travelers to visit it. "The Commander," which, it is believed, will be, at its completion, the largest building in the city, contains 89 housekeeping suites and 84 hotel rooms.

Its location at Garden and Berkeley Streets not only overlooks the site of the historic spot where George Washington took command of the Continental armies, but marks a boundary of which is often alluded to with the Cambridge group, made up by Longfellow, Holmes, and Lowell, and the Golden Age of American Letters in mind, as "Old Cambridge."

An Historic Background

When John J. Shine, who has lived in Cambridge all his life and, according to his neighbors and business associates, made a rare record of community achievement by sagacity and forward-looking judgment, came to develop the plans for the hotel he is building he returned naturally, he said today, to the historic tradition of Cambridge for the visible influences of the building.

The most dominant figure, probably, in Cambridge history, has been Washington. And the hotel, which was to be called "The Commander" was therefore clothed in symbols which would recall the association.

The entrance will be a copy of the entrance to Mount Vernon, Washington's beautiful home on the Potomac River. The interior, sacrificing nothing to the most approved modern devices for comfort and convenient service, will take its tone from the

CROPS VALUED AT \$32,273,000

Massachusetts Yield for 1926 Is Considerably Below That of Year Before

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Jan. 5 (Special)—The combined value of the principal crops of Massachusetts in 1926 is estimated at \$32,273,000 by the New England Crop Reporting Service. This is a drop of \$13,440,000 and compares with \$35,240,800, the 1925-26 average. However, it is 2.8 per cent above the low 1924 total of \$31,396,000. Market garden crops, poultry and dairy products are not covered in these figures, in the absence of necessary data.

"Of the cash crops," the report says, "apples were worth most this year at \$3,650,000, compared with \$3,627,000 for potatoes, \$2,752,000 for cranberries, \$1,083,000 for onions and \$383,000 for peaches. Last year cranberries were in first place, potatoes second, apples third."

The fund will be invested and the interest used at their discretion by three trustees, A. J. Dunton, J. E. Drake and W. S. Shores, for the benefit of "young and needy children, especially those of Bath," and for "religious, temperance, moral, educational, benevolent and charitable institutions and organizations, especially those in this city, which have for their object the good of the world in the bettering of the condition of the human race."

Beacon Street M. E. Church is bequeathed \$20,000; the Wesley M. E. Church, \$15,000, and City Hall fund, \$10,000.

He left \$5000 each to the following beneficiaries: City of Bath, in trust for the poor; Old Ladies' Home, Maine Wesleyan Board of Education, Reidfield; Goodwill Home, Hinckley; American University, Washington, D. C.; Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church; Boston University, theological department and Bowdoin College.

The Y. M. C. A. will receive \$3000, and the Maine Children's Home Society \$2000.

SAILORS "CHECK IN" AFTER HOLIDAY

Atlantic Scouting Fleet Starts for Long Trip

The holiday season for hundreds of officers and men of the United States Navy ended today when nine vessels of the Atlantic Scouting Fleet sailed from the Boston Navy Yard in Charlestown, headed by the capital ship Florida, bound for the West Indian Station. The ships included the destroyers McFarland, Childs, Putnam and Sturtevant; the scout cruisers Marblehead and Raleigh; the Shawmut, flagship of the mine-laying squadron, and the auxiliary oiler Brazos. Last to leave the yard were the fast cruisers Marblehead and Raleigh, several hours behind the Florida.

Plans to send the Brazos to Pensacola to load material to be used in reconstructing the United States Frigate Constitution have been abandoned, according to announcement from Capt. Henry D. Cook, assistant to the commanding officer, who said that the ammunition transport Nitro has loaded the material and called at Hampton Roads on Jan. 1. It is expected that the Nitro will arrive at Charlestown within two weeks.

The cargo consists chiefly of oak timbers which have been specially treated by being submerged under water for more than 50 years.

"Snowfall was abundant for three months after Feb. 1, and several rains filled up water supplies. A very late spring delayed planting and growth of crops, but the long favorable fall allowed most crops to reach good yields. The droughty conditions were the main unfavorable weather influences, but the absence of high accompanying temperatures greatly reduced adverse effects."

FEDERAL RADIO ACT INVOKED BY CHAMBER

Need of immediate federal regulation of broadcasting has become so pronounced that the executive committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution, copies of which have been sent to Massachusetts senators and representatives in Congress. The resolution follows: "In the opinion of the Executive Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the passage of legislation by the present Congress regulating radio broadcasting is absolutely essential."

STANFORD DEBATERS WIN
BRUNSWICK, Me., Jan. 5 (AP)—Stanford University debaters defeated Bowdoin by a 92-to-69 vote of the audience last night. Harry R. Turkel of Los Angeles and Frederick Combellack of San Francisco were the victors.

GOV. TRUMBULL TAKES HIS SEAT Inducted Into Office in Own Right for First Time

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 5 (AP)—Elected last November by a plurality never before attained in an "off year," Gov. John H. Trumbull today succeeded in his own right to the office he held for two years by virtue of the resignation of Hiram Bingham, a day after his induction into the gubernatorial office, to become United States Senator.

Preceding the inauguration of Governor Trumbull, the Legislature met for organization, ratifying in both houses, on the first ballots, the choices of the Republican caucuses held last night. Frederick C. Walcott of Norfolk was sworn in as president pro-tempore of the Senate and John H. Hill of Shelton as speaker of the House.

Will Aid Business

Business representatives in the city believe that the hotel will open new avenues of expansion. John T. Scully of the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce believes Cambridge is the logical location for such a hotel. "Anything we can place in Cambridge," Mr. Scully said, "will bring people here, stimulate them to visit our community and to offer us reason for developing and enlarging our commercial beginnings which already exist here is a happy provision."

In time it is thought that the acquisition by the city of such an hotel will stimulate industry, lead to the building of new factories, result in highway betterment and place Cambridge in that logical relation to Boston and to the more distant world which it deserves because of its transportation facilities and other qualities.

Not all of "Old Cambridge" is entirely satisfied about the new hotel. It takes a little space to become adjusted to the sight of a large pile of steel and brick placed in juxtaposition to the Georgian and Colonial houses of the neighborhood, wrapped these many years in an impenetrable fog and allegiance to the older order. But the hotel, it is explained, will bring the world to the doors of Cambridge and city government and business representatives are satisfied that they have those inducements to offer which will make Cambridge become fruitful to those who take advantage of it as well as to Cambridge itself.

Aids Mission Merger



MRS. HELEN STREET RANNEY
Senior Executive Secretary of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Pacific.

MANUFACTORIES GAIN IN STATE

Output Value for 1925 Rises 942 P. C. From 1924 Total

There were 10,141 manufacturing establishments in operation in Massachusetts in 1925, according to a general summary of the census of manufactures, taken by the State Department of Labor and Industries.

Value of their products was \$3,451,378,504, a gain of 9.42, as compared with \$3,126,137,145 in 1924.

Wages totaled \$718,928,078, com-

pared with \$711,812,104 in 1924, a gain of 0.99 per cent. The average number of wage-earners was 592,193, as compared with 589,364 the previous year, a gain of 0.65 per cent.

Average yearly earnings was \$121,96 or 0.35 per cent more than in 1924, when the figure was \$120,776.

The bulk were in the 39 cities, where 8094 establishments were located, employing 448,074 wage-earners, to whom \$542,42,702 was paid in wages and whose work resulted in products valued at \$2,652,813,086.

The Y. M. C. A. will receive \$3000, and the Maine Children's Home Society \$2000.

Titania's Palace Now in Boston for Public and Private Showing

Work of Maj. Sir Nevile Wilkinson Now Being Set Up—27 Inches High and 16 Fully Furnished Rooms Correct in minutest Detail

Atlantic Scouting Fleet Starts for Long Trip

The holiday season for hundreds of officers and men of the United States Navy ended today when nine vessels of the Atlantic Scouting Fleet sailed from the Boston Navy Yard in Charlestown, headed by the capital ship Florida, bound for the West Indian Station. The ships included the destroyers McFarland, Childs, Putnam and Sturtevant; the scout cruisers Marblehead and Raleigh; the Shawmut, flagship of the mine-laying squadron, and the auxiliary oiler Brazos. Last to leave the yard were the fast cruisers Marblehead and Raleigh, several hours behind the Florida.

Plans to send the Brazos to Pensacola to load material to be used in reconstructing the United States Frigate Constitution have been abandoned, according to announcement from Capt. Henry D. Cook, assistant to the commanding officer, who said that the ammunition transport Nitro has loaded the material and called at Hampton Roads on Jan. 1. It is expected that the Nitro will arrive at Charlestown within two weeks.

The cargo consists chiefly of oak timbers which have been specially treated by being submerged under water for more than 50 years.

COLLECTOR MILLIKEN RESIGNS

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Carl E. Milliken, collector of customs for Maine, has resigned to give full time to a position here as secretary of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, which he was elected yesterday. He took the office here a year ago, but devoted only part time to it up to Jan. 1 when his resignation as collector took effect.

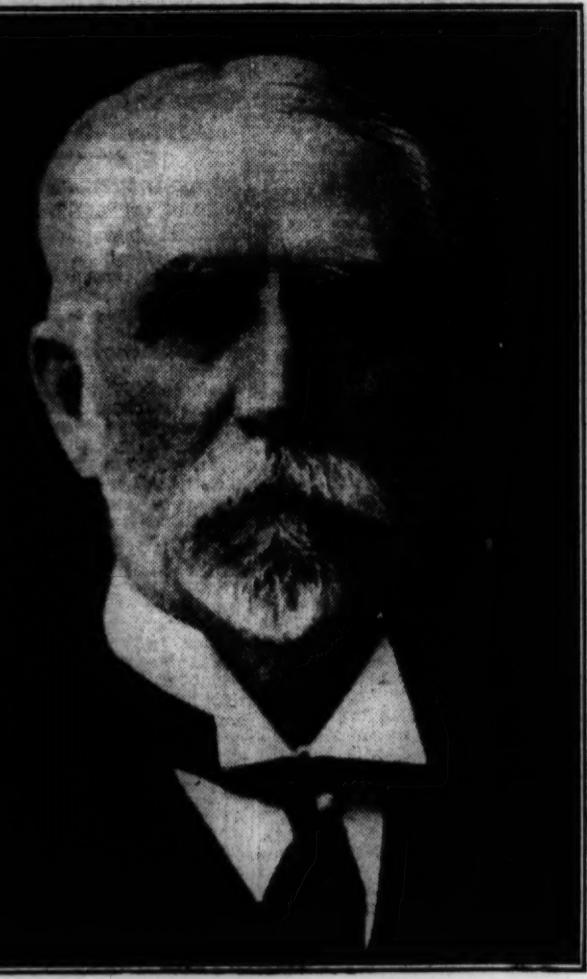
STANFORD DEBATERS WIN

BRUNSWICK, Me., Jan. 5 (AP)—Stanford University debaters defeated Bowdoin by a 92-to-69 vote of the audience last night. Harry R. Turkel of Los Angeles and Frederick Combellack of San Francisco were the victors.

Proceeds for Charity

During the present tour of the principal cities of America and Canada all proceeds of the showings, Sir

A Veteran Missionary



THE REV. DR. JAMES L. BARTON
Senior Foreign Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY GROUPS TO JOIN AMERICAN BOARD

(Continued from Page 1)

woman's boards to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the senior member of the group and the first foreign missionary society in America.

Mrs. Everett E. Kent of Newton, chairman of the board of directors of the Woman's Board of Missions, founded in 1868 and heading up work in 29 provinces, will combine her position and a territory from Maine to Florida, will represent her board.

The Woman's Board of the Interior, formerly located in Chicago, will present its contribution through Mrs. Lucia O. Lee, the board's former foreign secretary. This board was founded in 1873 and includes in its territory 23 states in the middle west.

Mrs. Helen Street Ranney of San Francisco, recently executive secretary of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Pacific, will represent the third member, which was founded in 1873, and has a constituency of eight states on, or adjacent to, the Pacific coast.

A Remarkable Showing

With the amalgamation of these four groups, the American Board now has in foreign lands 18 missions with 109 stations and 1750 outstations; 751 churches with 96,353 members; 1804 students in training schools; 87 secondary schools with 14,983 pupils; 1384 elementary schools with 74,100 pupils; 161 ordained missionaries and others making a total of 769 workers from the United States. There is also a total of 5743 native workers.

The executive staff of the new American Board is being enlarged by the addition of a number of women secretaries, including: Foreign department, Mrs. Lucia O. Lee, Mabel E. Emerson; home department, Helen Street Ranney; Calde, Mrs. Lydia Lord Davis, Ruth I. Seabury, Agnes S. Kelsey and Ruby Phillips; treasury department, S. Emma Keith; editorial department, Anna L. Buckle.

The men administrative officers are: The Rev. Dr. James L. Barton, the Rev. Dr. William E. Strong, the Rev. Ernest W. Riggs, Dr. Mark H. Ward, the Rev. Herbert E. B. Case, foreign department; the Rev. Dr. Cornelius H. Patten, the Rev. Dr. E. Brewster Eddy, the Rev. J. Kinsley Birge, home department; the Rev. Dr. Enoch F. Bell, editorial department.

The American Board of Foreign Missions was organized in Boston in 1810, when Dr. Samuel Spring, a direct descendant of whom will be present at the meeting Thursday, and the Rev. Samuel Worcester presented plans for the first foreign missionary society before the general association of Massachusetts proper, a group of Congregational ministers.

The ordination of the first five missionaries ever sent out from America under an American society, took place in the old Tabernacle Church of Salem. In this group were Samuel Newell, Adoniram Judson, Samuel Nott, Luther Rice and Gorham Hall, the great-grandfather of Dr. Francis G. Hall of Boston, who will be present at the jubilee. They sailed Feb. 19, 1812, from Salem Harbor.

The directors of the Women's Board of Missions will give a luncheon at the Hotel Bellevue tomorrow afternoon, followed by a meeting.

TELEPHONE COMPANY REPORTS GAIN FOR 1926

During the year 1926 the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, which operates in five New England states other than Connecticut, will have a net gain of approximately 43,000 telephones, and will have made a gross outlay of approximately \$26,400,000 for new construction," Matt B. Jones, president of the company, announced today.

"The first figure shows that there is a continuing demand for the service; the second shows the desire of the company not only to provide for a present, but also for a future demand," he added.

ARMY FLIERS START FOR SAN SALVADOR

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, Jan. 5 (AP)—The United States Army fliers, continuing their 20,000-mile air journey, took off here for San Salvador.

A large crowd of officials and citizens gathered at the Aurora Aviation Field to witness their departure. The five airplanes reached Guatamala City from Salina Cruz, Mexico, Sunday afternoon.

MAINE GETS EXTENSION CLASS

With "Principles in Education," a new Harvard-Boston University extension course for teachers established at Bath, Me., the total classes for this semester is brought to 12, including those at Chicopee, Fall River, Haverhill, Lynn, Lawrence, Leominster and Stoneham; Concord and Portsmouth, N. H.; New Britain, Conn., and Newark, N. J. Prof. Frank T. Spaulding is in charge of the 50 enrolled teachers.

FOUR CASES NOT PROSED

Four of seven Lowell city officials charged with conspiracy and placed on trial last May have been cleared by no prosers entered by Warren L. Bishop, assistant district attorney of Middlesex County at East Cambridge, yesterday, but George P. Legrand of Lowell now faces trial on an indictment of perjury.

Proceeds for Charity

During the present tour of the principal cities of America and Canada all proceeds of the showings, Sir

ZONING BETTERMENT SOUGHT IN MEETING 47 Boards of Appeal Summoned for Conference

To help obtain "the results most obviously aimed at in modern zoning," Richard K. Conant, commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare, is calling a conference of the boards of appeal in the 47 zoned municipalities of Massachusetts for Feb. 9, at 11 a. m. in the State House.

Mr. Conant, discussing the situation in this State which leads him to call for a conference of the boards of appeal, their representatives, said today: "There are in Massachusetts 47 zoned places covering 63 per cent of the population. Because of the nature of zoning, boards of appeal are essential, but their proper province is a serious question.

"The range of possibilities is so great that a board of appeal may entirely undermine a local law, or, on the other hand, it may make the law mean to the community all that such a law may possibly mean.

"In the hope of crystallizing practices along lines best calculated to assure the results most obviously aimed at in modern zoning, the Department of Public Welfare is calling this conference to discuss the purpose of zoning, the duties of the boards of appeal in regard to zoning, how far they may go. Leading students of the subject will open the discussion—lawyers and members of the boards."

To Address Missionaries



The Rev. Dr. Rockwell Harmon Potter
President of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

FOREIGN COMMERCE NEEDS ARE SHOWN Exporter Tells of Ways to Build Up Trade

As the three R's were always considered the fundamentals of old-time education, the three C's are now looked upon by foreign trade experts as essential to building up export sales, according to Vernon E. Parmenter, export manager of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, who spoke before the New England Export Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at its meeting last evening at the chamber.

MR. FOLEY TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

Finds Only 585 Unfinished Cases Left by Retiring District Attorney

William J. Foley was sworn in as District Attorney of Suffolk County by Governor Fuller shortly after 10 this morning in the executive offices at the State House.

Several members of the Governor's Executive Council, of which Mr. Foley was a member a few years ago, were present to witness the ceremony and to congratulate the new prosecuting official of the county in which Boston is located. The assistant district attorneys qualified for service at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Frederic W. Cook.

Mr. Foley handed each assistant his appointment before going in to be sworn in.

The assistants and their salaries are: William H. McDonnell, \$6500; Frederick M. J. Sheehan, \$6500; Daniel J. Gillen, \$5000; Daniel J. Lyne, \$5000; Robert E. McGuire, \$4000; Frederick T. Doyle, \$4000; William J. Sullivan, \$3500; William T. Schell, \$3500; William F. McDonough, \$2400, and Joseph A. Scopeloni, \$2400.

On assuming his office in the Suffolk County Court House, Mr. Foley found 585 cases awaiting disposition. When Thomas C. O'Brien, retiring District Attorney, entered office five years ago there were 3000 untried cases on the docket.

Mr. O'Brien's Record

John P. Manning, clerk of the Superior Criminal Court, said that during Mr. O'Brien's administration 759 cases were tried in 1922, 1411 in 1923, 1236 in 1924, 1646 in 1925 and 1580 in 1926. Collections from fines and expenses ranged from a yearly average of \$25,000 in 1921 to \$50,000.

The records of Joseph McManus, probation officer under Mr. O'Brien show that collections in nonsupport cases rose from \$99,000 annually to \$158,000.

Judge Frederick W. Fosdick delivered his charge to the incoming grand jury while the new district attorney was qualifying for office.

The new district attorney starts with practically an entire change of the personnel of his office. The 10 assistant district attorneys appointed two days ago replace Mr. O'Brien's force, while the police inspectors, police investigators, and other executive attachés are all appointees of the incoming official prosecutor.

Ordered to Patrol Duty

George H. McCaffrey, patrolman assigned as a special officer and investigator to the district attorney's office throughout the administration of Mr. O'Brien, received orders last night from Herbert A. Wilson, police commissioner, to report at the Hyde Park police station for duty as a patrolman.

While working for Mr. O'Brien Mr. McCaffrey had occasion to press cases which involved the indictment of fellow and superior officers. Acting for the district attorney, he several times directed criminal investigations, superseding "superior officers."

Sgt. William Cary, for some time with Mr. O'Brien as an investigator, was sent today to the Mattapan police station, while Inspector Harry Pierce has been returned to the bureau of criminal investigation at police headquarters.

Sgt. James Daley, special aide to Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of police, the first of the new patrolmen of the reorganized force in Boston to be promoted from the ranks, takes Sergeant Cary's place. He is an attorney, a graduate of the Suffolk Law School, and will be in charge of extradition proceedings and the examination of bail bonds.

GOULD COUNSEL WARNS SENATE

Mr. Hinckley Asserts the Country Is Getting "Suspicious" of Inquiries

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—A warning that the country is becoming "suspicious" of Senate investigations was contained in a brief filed with the Senate Elections Committee today by counsel for Senator Gould, Republican, of Maine, under investigation on charges of bribing a Canadian official to obtain a railroad franchise.

"The eyes of the people from every state in this great Union have been focused upon the United States Senate," said the brief. "They have been watching investigation after investigation and have been taking into account the large amount of time expended in these investigations and the vast sums of the people's money expended in connection therewith, and they have been putting into the other side of the scales the net results of these investigations, and they have necessarily been convinced that the net result of that which it proposed to accomplish has been practically nil."

"They have become suspicious of the good faith which actuated many of these proceedings and have reached a frame of mind which is inimical to the best interests of the country."

"Their eyes are now especially focused upon the Senate and they are watching and waiting to learn whether or not it will decide that the sovereign state shall be deprived of its great right to determine the personal fitness of those whom it would have represent in the United States Senate. Whether or not the Senate shall declare itself an exclusive club with full authority to exclude or expel for any reason or motion it shall entertain."

Frederick W. Hinckley, counsel for Gould told the committee that if the Maine case was settled "the wrong way some day some sovereign state is going to ask the Supreme Court if the Senate has authority to expel a member whom the state has elected, and that will settle the case."

He explained, however, that his statement was only a prophecy, and had no reference to the Gould case.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE SITS

Governor Winant Delivers His Farewell Address

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 5 (Special)

The New Hampshire Legislature organized today with Frank P. Tilton of Laconia, Republican, as president of the Senate by a vote of 20 to 4, and Harold K. Davison of Haverhill, Republican, Speaker of the House. The division in the House was 238 Republicans and 230 Democrats.

Gov. John G. Winant delivered his farewell address and this afternoon the ceremony of receiving the state flags from the World War took place in Representatives Hall. The flags were given by the State of Maine and were the colors carried by the 103d Regiment in France. This was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Huntley N. Spaulding was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor

Winant and placed in the hall of the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and

Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

BRITISH COTTON TRADE IN PERIL

J. M. Keynes Avers Survival of Industry So Organized Is Simply Impossible

By Wireless

MANCHESTER, Jan. 5.—The proposed cotton yarn association of spinners of American cotton in the Lancashire area received a strong impetus today at a meeting addressed by John Maynard Keynes, whose attacks on the cotton mills' short-time policy have brought to a head difficulties which have threatened the destruction of the British cotton-spinning industry.

So far 15,000,000 out of the 19,000,000 desired spindles have joined the plan. There is a widespread feeling that the banks hold the key to the situation through the vast indebtedness of the mills held by them. It is especially true of the weaker mills, which Mr. Keynes believes cannot be saved in any event, although a possible temporary spurt in the cotton goods demand might lend the appearance of returning prosperity.

Mr. Keynes said: "I venture to predict that the survival of an industry organized as Lancashire's is and suffering from a surplus ca-

pacity is simply impossible. The weaker mills are practically owned by the banks. The banks are the real proprietors of those concerns which it is proposed to bankrupt on a wholesale scale. It is against the traditions of bankers to do anything whatever in any circumstances. They are professional paralytics. I think the moment has come when, in their own interests and the interests of their customers, they should take a definite line. All they are asked to do is to declare publicly that they support the association and to use their influence with their customers to join it."

A dissentient speaker yesterday said the mills were trying to find a way out of the difficulties without facing the necessity of capital readjustments which had already been faced in other industries. He said if the over-capitalized mills were sold in bankruptcy, it was possible that the mills which had pursued a conservative policy during the boom years might buy them and form combines such as Mr. Keynes proposed.

The Manchester *Guardian* says editorially that Mr. Keynes has developed a strong case for supporting the yarn association and says that the banks are in a position to give effective strength to the plan if that will. It concludes: "The question is not whether the association can guarantee success—which it cannot—so much as what harm would have been done if it failed. It is a case in which the risks appear to be all on the side of doing nothing."

JAPANESE POLITICAL PARTIES STRUGGLE FOR ASCENDANCY

Mr. Wakatsuki Refuses to Resign Premiership, and as All Parties Wish to Avoid Dissolution, Maneuvering Still Continues

TOKYO (Special Correspondence)—Behind the scenes of Japan's political stage is being prepared a new drama, and if the Premier, Mr. Wakatsuki, overcomes his coauthors, the play may be called, "Birth of True Parliamentary Government in Japan." The situation is complicated, and we must go back to Feb. 11, 1889.

On that date the Japanese Constitution was promulgated and the Empire abandoned its status as an absolute monarchy. But under that Constitution the Cabinet is responsible only to the Throne. This arrangement has thrown the real reins of power into the hands of the Elder Statesmen, or Genro, a group which now has been reduced to but one, Prince Saionji.

Viscount Kiyoura Forms Cabinet

On Jan. 7, 1924, the Yamamoto Cabinet resigned en bloc. It had been a transitory ministry, formed immediately after the great earthquake of 1923. Viscount Kiyoura was called by the Genro to form another Cabinet. The Court was supported by the Kenkyukai, the party which has dominated the House of Peers for many years. Without being aavely partisan, the Kenkyukai began to realize that another method of attack was imperative. A dissolution, it plainly saw, might very possibly mean the elimination of the Selyuhonto, its progeny, and the creation of a two-party system in the Lower House. This would mean the end of its long control of affairs. The policy of "divide and rule" would become impossible of application.

In this situation the Kenkyukai had two choices. One was to persuade the Selyuhonto to resign itself with the Kenseikai, thus assuring the Government a majority and avoiding a dissolution. The other was to withdraw the four Kenkyukai vice-ministers from the Kenseikai Cabinet. The Court was supported by the Kenkyukai, the party which has dominated the House of Peers for many years. Without being aavely partisan, the Kenkyukai began to realize that another method of attack was imperative. A dissolution, it plainly saw, might very possibly mean the elimination of the Selyuhonto, its progeny, and the creation of a two-party system in the Lower House. This would mean the end of its long control of affairs. The policy of "divide and rule" would become impossible of application.

But deserters from the other parties failed to rally to the Selyuhonto banner in sufficient numbers and the Lower House was dissolved. In the following general election the Kenseikai (now the Government Party) and the Selyuhonto (the Opposition) made common cause and the Selyuhonto representation was greatly reduced.

The First Kato Cabinet

This resulted in the first Kato Cabinet, based on a coalition of the Kenseikai and Selyuhonto. The Government commanded but 160 of the 464 seats in the Lower House. But no one wanted a dissolution. Consequently, before the Imperial Diet convened in December, it was generally understood that the Selyuhonto would support the Government. The basis of that arrangement has never been made clear. The Selyuhonto was given nothing. But it is becoming increasingly evident that President Tokonami of the Selyuhonto believed Viscount Kato promised that, in due course of time, he would step out of office and give place to an all-Selyuhonto Ministry.

During the 26th session of the Diet, Viscount Kato passed on and was succeeded by his Home Minister, Reijiro Wakatsuki. As soon as the session of the Diet was ended, Mr. Tokonami pressed Mr. Wakatsuki for the fulfillment of his imagined agreement with Viscount Kato. But the Premier countered with an invitation to Mr. Tokonami to participate in the Kenseikai Cabinet. Mr. Tokonami declined. From that point relations between the recent allies began to seem strained. The cry is now being raised that the Government should resign.

Mr. Wakatsuki Stands Firm

Mr. Wakatsuki, in the past, has enjoyed a reputation as a clever opportunist and an adept at compromise. In this situation, however, he has displayed hitherto unknown attributes. He has stood firm, insisting that, if anyone is injuring the dignity of the Imperial Family, that party is the Opposition.

The Selyuhonto, principal Opposition party, naturally took up the Bokuretsu case from the outset. Mr. Tokonami, smarting under Mr. Wakatsuki's refusal to step down and allow him to step up, followed its lead. Both parties hoped to force

BERLIN CABINET BEING FORMED

Dr. Julius Curtius Is Mentioned as Probable Choice for Chancellor

By Wireless

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—In all probability President von Hindenburg will ask Dr. Julius Curtius, Minister of Economics, a member of the German People's Party, next week to accept the post of Chancellor, and if he should fail to form a Government, Adam Stenwald, a member of the Roman Catholic Party, may be commissioned by the President. Dr. Curtius, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns, is much in favor of forming a government of the three Center parties, seeking the support of the Social Democrats; but, since the leaders of his party are opposed to co-operation with the Socialists, he may encounter considerable difficulties.

Despite the efforts of the German Nationalists to enter the Government, the conviction, however, is spreading that the new Government must seek the support of the Labor Party. In politically well-informed circles Gen. Wilhelm Groener is named as a possible successor to Dr. Otto Gessler, the present Minister of Defense.

General Groener was successor to Gen. Erich Ludendorff toward the end of the war, and, together with Field Marshal von Hindenburg, brought the armies safely home after the armistice. Though President von Hindenburg is said to disagree with him on many points, it is declared he is in favor of General Groener taking over the post of Minister of Defense, since he is said to be of opinion that this post should be held by a general and not by a politician.

Gustav Stresemann's return as Minister of Foreign Affairs is beyond doubt, since everyone here, with the exception of the extreme Nationalists, wishes a continuation of the present foreign political course leading toward rapprochement with France.

Regarding this problem, Dr. Stresemann wrote, in the much-read Democratic periodical, *Die Hilfe*: "Since our meeting at Locarno both M. Briand and I have regarded the Franco-German rapprochement as the nucleus of a great European peace policy," while M. Briand wrote that by jointly pursuing this path with much determination France and Germany set a fine example.

J. G. COATES SETS SAIL FOR NEW ZEALAND

Prime Minister Seeks Steady Absorption of Right People

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 5.—J. G. Coates, New Zealand's Prime Minister, left London this morning for Southampton to embark on the Aquitania for home via New York, Montreal, Vancouver, and San Francisco.

Interviewed before his departure, Mr. Coates, referring to the Imperial Conference, said: "We are leaving with most pleasant memories. I have been particularly impressed by the wide view of the imperial questions which the average man and woman seems to take."

Referring to emigration, Mr. Coates said that in New Zealand they did not want to rush matters, but wished to absorb steadily the right kind of people from the home country. "We want," he said, "young men and women of the right caliber."

He also said he thought the mills of Britain would soon be in full operation. "In the future," he added, "New Zealand will have a lot more orders to place, particularly in connection with the hydroelectrical schemes we are developing and with the operation of our railways."

BELGIAN WORKERS HIGHLY ORGANIZED

BRUSSELS (Special Correspondence)—In proportion to its size, Belgium has one of the most energetic and best organized workers' educational institutions.

PLAY OUTDOORS all winter long in the Sunshine City. All kinds of sports and entertainment. Best accommodations and reasonable rates. Old-time hos-

itality.

For this purpose the car is divided into two sections, the inner ends of which rest on the same swivel. Both sections are connected by a broad closed-in gangway. The car built by the Harkort Company has a length of 20 meters. When making a curve of 18 meters radius its ends protrude only 90 centimeters, while the ends of a car 14 meters in length would protrude under the same circumstances 1 meter and 10 centimeters.

YOU CAN Teach Yourself to TYPEWRITE \$1.00

Brings the book that shows you how. E. B. McLAUGHLIN 81 East 48th New York City

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK ESTABLISHED IN 1890

Lovejoy SHOCK ABSORBERS HYDRAULIC

Take the Rough Spots Out of the Roads

Rates from \$3.25

price paid in each room

Charles Heiss Managing Director

LIVEJOY MFG CO 39 BRADLEY BOSTON

CITIZENS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK LOS ANGELES

Quarter box Oranges or Grapefruit \$2.50. Tangerines \$2.25. delivered. Charge paid to post office east Mississippi River. West and Canada slightly higher. Selected high grade fruit on hand. Fresh and ripe. Complete price list on request.

S. L. MITCHELL, Mount Dora, Fla.

tional movements in the world. This is partly due to the well-knit character of the Belgian labor movement, which enables it to avoid the separations and rivalries which weaken labor elsewhere. It has had a united national educational center since 1914, which now includes the Labor Party, the National Trade Union Center, the Co-operative Center, and the National Federation of Socialist Friend Societies.

In 1921 a resident Labor College was established at Uccle, near Brussels—a great step forward for a small country to take. During the great flood-tide of trade unionism in 1921-1922 large numbers of Socialist schools were set up (as many as 87 in 1921-1922). These have fallen considerably in number, but there has been a steady growth in the number of lectures. At this year's congress, however, M. Troclet of Liege proposed a complete reorganization of the center, pointing for on going, that the regional committees have gradually extended their work in many ways, setting up dramatic clubs, and so forth, which are cultural rather than workers' educational in the narrower sense of the words and urging that the center shall similarly widen its competence.

CONTRACT LET FOR POWER PLAN

Birmingham Project Is Part of Government's Electricity Scheme

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Acceptance is announced today by the city of Birmingham electricity committee of the £1,548,000 contract for the construction of the first section of the new Hams Hall superpower station, one of the projects under the British Government's electricity scheme. The contract, awarded to the International Combustion Ltd., is said to be the largest single order yet placed in Britain by any electrical undertaking, and the work of preparation is expected to proceed immediately.

Five of the largest water tube boilers constructed in England are to be installed, having an evaporative capacity of 200,000 pounds an hour. The boilers are to be operated with pulverized fuel. Turbine turbines, each 30,000 kilowatt capacity, have a generator of 15,000 kilowatt capacity, and all the switch gear, transformers, motor generators as well as condensing equipment, will be supplied by the General Electric Company.

The initial capacity of the first section will be 60,000 kilowatts, the ultimate capacity will be 210,000 kilowatts.

The contract has been let subject to the approval of the government electricity commissioners, but all specifications have been prepared by R. A. Chattock of Birmingham, the first municipal engineer in England to adopt pulverized fuel for the successful firing of boilers, its final acceptance is regarded as assured.

The work will include workmen's dwellings, reservoirs, railway sidings and locomotive sheds and will give employment to many men.

VILLAGE TO BE SOLD

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The village of Kings Bromley, halfway between Rugeley and Lichfield, Warwickshire, is to be sold at public auction some time this month. The sale marks the passing of another of the ancient landed estates of England. Included in the sale are the Georgian Manor house occupied by the present owners, the Latta family, for more than 100 years; 13 farms, totalling 2300 acres; 27 houses, and the village inn.

Hang Your Pictures and Other Articles With MOORE PUSH-PINS Glass Heads—Steel Points MOORE PUSH-LESS HANGERS

Securely Hold Heavy Things by MOORE PUSH-ON CO. Philadelphia, Pa.

W. H. BRETT COMPANY Engravers Since 1899 30 Bromfield Street Boston

100 Engravings \$1.25

100 Invitations \$1.25

100 Announcements \$1.25

100 Labels \$1.25

100 Business Cards \$1.25

100 Business Letters \$1.25

100 Business Envelopes \$1.25

100 Business Cards \$1.25

100 Business Letters \$1.25

100 Business Envelopes \$1.25

100 Business Cards \$1.25

100 Business Letters \$1.25

100 Business Envelopes \$1.25

100 Business Cards \$1.25

100 Business Letters \$1.25

100 Business Envelopes \$1.25

100 Business Cards \$1.25

100 Business Letters \$1.25

100 Business Envelopes \$1.25

100 Business Cards \$1.25

100 Business Letters \$1.25

100 Business Envelopes \$1.25

100 Business Cards \$1.25

100 Business Letters \$1.25

100 Business Envelopes \$1.25

100 Business Cards \$1.25

100 Business Letters \$1.25

100 Business Envelopes \$1.25

100 Business Cards \$1.25

100 Business Letters \$1.25

100 Business Envelopes \$1.25

100 Business Cards \$1.25

100 Business Letters \$1.25

100 Business Envelopes \$1.25

100 Business Cards \$1.25

100 Business Letters \$1.25

100 Business Envelopes \$1.25

100 Business Cards \$1.25

100 Business Letters \$1.25

100 Business Envelopes \$1.25

100 Business Cards \$1.25

100 Business Letters \$1.25

100 Business Envelopes \$1.25

</div

YEAR'S AVIATION CUTS THROUGH MANY BARRIERS

Air Commerce Rules Code Is Expected to Attract Capital to Industry

WASHINGTON—That the year 1926 has been one of marked progress in aeronautics is the consensus of leading aeronautical engineers and other heads in the aircraft industry. The year has witnessed the breaking down of what seemed almost immovable walls although this process of clearing the way ahead has not been associated with many spectacular accomplishments.

The American people are becoming "airminded" and of even more immediate importance, Congress is becoming "airminded." The result is that the year has seen the closer cooperation between those responsible for framing our national air policies and the aeronautical pioneers. In Great Britain, France, Germany and even in the minor countries of central Europe, the progress has also exceeded that of any previous year.

President Coolidge has taken a personal interest in the welfare of aviation to a greater extent than any previous Chief Executive. It was his personal desire to get to the bottom of certain aviation controversies and to learn the real needs of aeronautical progress which prompted his organizing the President's Aircraft Board.

The report of this board, which investigated all phases of the aviation problem under the chairmanship of Dwight W. Morrow of J. P. Morgan & Co., together with the report of the Lampert-Perkins Committee, was the basic upon which Congress defined its actions.

Aviation now holds a definite place in Washington and is represented by the three assistant secretaries for aviation in the Departments of War, Navy, and Commerce, posts which were established in 1926. Congress, during the year, also passed the army and navy air bills, which followed in general the recommendations of the President's board and the Lampert-Perkins Committee, and provide for up-to-date equipment for the Army Air Corps and the Naval Air Service.

Air Commerce Rules Effective

The high spot of alegial legislative progress during 1926 was the passage of the Air Commerce Act, under which commercial aviation has official representation in Washington in the form of the aeronautics branch of the Department of Commerce under the direction of William P. MacCracken Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aviation.

Regulation of commercial aviation went into effect on Dec. 31, 1926, under a complete code of rules which

will not only insure much greater safety and reliability to commercial air transportation but will encourage the entrance of capital into this potentially great industry.

Furthermore, Congress now has before it an appropriation of \$3,219,500 for the establishment and maintenance of fairways and aids to air navigation. This sum would be, in effect, a subsidy to civil aviation and yet one devoid of the bad effects of straight money grants. The last year has seen the cutting in effect of the provisions of the Kelly Air Mail Act of 1926, which authorized the Postmaster-General to contract for air mail service.

The first private operator to carry the United States mail by air under contract was Henry Ford, whose services from Detroit to Cleveland and Chicago carrying the air mail started in February, 1926. Since that time, 13 privately operated air mail services have sprung into being, operating, with but one exception—namely, the Florida service—as feeder lines branching out from the Government-operated transcontinental service.

Several of these services now carry passengers in addition to the mail, and one, the National Air Transport, which runs the Chicago-Dallas service, has recently signed a contract with the American Railway Express Company for the carriage of express freight from New York to Chicago.

In airplane design, considerable advance toward safety has been made. Airplanes have been produced both here and abroad, the characteristic of which prevent putting of the machines into a dangerous attitude. The much-feared tail-spin, as a forced maneuver rather than as an intentional stunt, has been eliminated.

Low Speed Control Improved

The ever troublesome problem of control of airplanes at low speeds, such as when landing, has been de-

veloped to a stage when solution is near. In this respect England has pioneered. The research department of the Air Ministry has given special attention to this problem for years.

In the pursuit of this work, the Hill tallied airplane was developed, which, while in its present form hardly suitable for extensive commercial or military service, opens the way to an entirely new development in airplane design.

Going into more fundamental considerations, engineers cite the cooperation which is now maintained between the major aerodynamic laboratories of the world as responsible for the extensive advancement which has been made during 1926 in investigating aerodynamics and its application to airplane design.

America, England, France, Italy, Germany and Russia, all have establishments in which a considerable amount of aeronautical research is carried out, although the first two countries undoubtedly lead. Some time ago a system of international trials was worked out between the laboratories of these countries, and even Japan was included.

As a result of this, it has been possible to carry on an international comparison of wind tunnel tests in order that the results obtained in one laboratory may be used by another laboratory for comparison purposes. In this way, much duplication has been avoided.

SUGAR PRODUCERS ARE CO-OPERATING

Benefits to Java, Hawaii and Philippines Outlined

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—Advantages obtained by sugar producers in Java, the Philippines and Hawaii through co-operation and organization are among the most noticeable improvements in the sugar industry, according to Earl D. Babst, chairman of the American Sugar Refining Company, who has just returned here from a tour of 10 countries.

The sugar producers of these three fields are as closely organized as those of Europe, Mr. Babst said.

"Java and Hawaii maintain agricultural experiment stations, and the Java station supervises everything from planting the cane to bagging the sugar."

"Since the war, Great Britain has not only adopted the policy of imperial preference on sugar," he continued, "but is now developing best sugar at home by giving a direct bounty of more than 5 cents a pound.

It was interesting to see these British Sugar Committees, where Great Britain was here for Cuban supplies.

Cuba then yielded a commercial position of vast advantage and speeded the wheels of her vast production, largely in behalf of British necessities."

CHARACTER EDUCATION SPEAKERS ANNOUNCED

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (Special Correspondence)—The third annual state conference on character education will be held here Jan. 20 and 21.

Dr. Henry Noble Sherwood, state superintendent of public instruction, announced that speakers will include:

Dr. Edwin D. Starbuck, professor of philosophy, University of Iowa; Dr. Milton Fairchild, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Emanuel Camoran, educational director of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations; Dr. W. W. Boyd, president of Western College for Women, Oxford, O.; Dr. William Lowe Bryan, president of Indiana University; Dr. David M. Edwards, president of Earlham College, and L. A. Pechstein, dean of the college of education, University of Cincinnati.

Willis J. Abbot, editor of the Christian Science Monitor, and Son Sotter, of the editorial staff of the Outlook, who are expected to take a leading part in the discussions, will be guests at a dinner at the Columbia Club the evening before the conference begins.

The first private operator to carry

the United States mail by air under

contract was Henry Ford, whose

services from Detroit to Cleveland

and Chicago carrying the air mail

started in February, 1926. Since that

time, 13 privately operated air mail

services have sprung into being, op-

erating, with but one exception—

namely, the Florida service—as

feeder lines branching out from the

Government-operated transconti-

nental service.

Several of these services now carry

passengers in addition to the mail,

and one, the National Air Transport,

which runs the Chicago-Dallas service,

has recently signed a contract with

the American Railway Express

Company for the carriage of express

freight from New York to Chicago.

In airplane design, considerable

advance toward safety has been

made. Airplanes have been produced

both here and abroad, the charac-

teristic of which prevent putting

of the machines into a dangerous at-

titude. The much-feared tail-spin, as

a forced maneuver rather than as an

intentional stunt, has been eliminated.

Low Speed Control Improved

The ever troublesome problem of

control of airplanes at low speeds,

such as when landing, has been de-

There Must Be Something Up!



arrangements for the introduction of a number of study courses on the prohibition situation in many of the colleges.

"The presidents, trustees, regents, faculty and students of most of the 50 colleges that I have visited in the last six months are practically unanimous in their conclusions regarding the benefits that have accrued to the academic world since national prohibition," affirmed Mr. Wesley.

"Perhaps the students have been less optimistic about campus conditions with regard to drinking than the college administrators, but I have discovered an almost unanimous sentiment among students that a modification of the prohibition laws of the country would prove disastrous to the economic and moral life of the American people."

Although there are now in American colleges at least three times as many students as when prohibition went into effect, there has been a decrease in the number of college students who have been expelled for drunkenness, Mr. Wesley cited.

"The American college world, while not cheering in football fashion in behalf of prohibition, is nevertheless committed in the main, both to the principle of prohibition and to its rigid enforcement," Mr. Wesley said.

"Moreover, I have yet to find a sociologist, a physical director in any of these colleges that is in favor of modification. I have visited many of these college classes in economics, physical culture, and sociology and the teaching profession in these particular fields is solidly back of the Volstead Act."

The approach of the Intercollegiate Association to the undergraduate world was explained by Mr. Wesley. In many college communities, enforcement committees are being organized among the students to assist the local authorities in the enforcement of the law.

In other places prohibition forums and study classes are being organized. A prohibition day or week is being tried out on some campuses, when an effort is made to lay a major emphasis on prohibition throughout the entire campus. Law observance posters have been furnished to students for display in class rooms and in dormitories and special speakers are being continually furnished to student groups.

GREATER UTILITY OF CANADA'S MARITIME PROVINCES IS URGED

Royal Commission, Reporting to Government, Finds Federal Support Inadequate—Economic Changes Require That Help Be Extended to Expand Trade

tion of the Canadian National Railways.

According to evidence adduced there is a strong desire throughout the eastern provinces to enter into closer trade relationships with the United States in such commodities as forest products and fish.

As the yearly catch of fish in the Maritimes is valued at \$15,000,000, and this industry employs over 24,000 people, its success, as the report points out, is of the utmost importance to Canada.

Tariff Protection

On the other hand higher protection for the allied industries of coal and steel are considered advisable, in addition to better freight rates to central Canada. Particular emphasis is placed upon the establishment of coking plants as a means of solving the coal problem in the Maritimes, and immediate steps are asked to be taken by the federal authorities.

The loss of farm population and the lack of immigration are found to be due to a state of agricultural stagnation rather than to be the cause of it. The Maritimes have neglected to take advantage of their great possibilities, and "the problem is in large measure a psychological one."

The report is signed by Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, W. B. Wallace and Cyrus MacMillan.



PERHAPS they are proudly listening to the announcement of the judges at the Silver Society Cat Show held at the Biltmore Hotel, New York, where these four furry bundles of whiskers were selected recently by Mrs. E. S. Wood of Navesink, N. J. Perhaps the photographer has just told them to "watch for the birdie." At any rate, there must be something of unusual interest going on, categorically speaking. Of course, one shouldn't mention hairs in a family that has cats, but who wouldn't trade a few hairs on a dark suit for a few hours with this kitten?

BUREAU HELPS GUARD INVESTOR

Chicago's Better Business Unit Doubles Membership in First Three Months

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 5—Since it was founded three months ago by the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Chicago Better Business Bureau, which is affiliated with the National Better Business Bureau, has doubled its membership and begun investigation of 1600 cases of suspected advertising misrepresentation or irresponsible business practices.

More than 700 inquiries have been received by the bureau from the public concerning the merits of all sorts of business transactions ranging from the sale of silver foxes to stock in sandwich vending machines, it was reported by Flint Grinnell, manager, in an interview.

In his quarterly report Mr. Grinnell will present statistics to show that great progress has been made by the bureau in its stated objective

"To promote integrity and create confidence in advertising, selling and other phases of business, and do all lawful things which may help to attain such objects."

The bureau is already in operation in cities like St. Louis, Los Angeles and Detroit, while other Business Bureaus were already in operation when the plan was first started.

Machine that cost perhaps \$25 to manufacture were sold from \$150 to \$250 investigation by the bureau revealed

he reported.

Sets of standards to guide furniture dealers and manufacturers and retailers of pianos and other musical instruments and also of radio equipment are being prepared by the bureau, Mr. Grinnell announced.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (Special Correspondence)—Seventy-five per cent of the undergraduate students of our American colleges would vote for the ratification of the prohibition amendment and for the rigid enforcement of the Volstead Act," declared Lofton S. Wesley, Secretary of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, in an interview.

Mr. Wesley had been attending the National Student Conference in Milwaukee, and while there completed

FOR MANY A MOTHER THERE IS NO OTHER

Johnston Mastodon, unearthed on the Friend Butte farm in August, has been sold to the Cleveland Museum of Natural History.

His quarterly report Mr. Grinnell will present statistics to show that great progress has been made by the bureau in its stated objective

"To promote integrity and create confidence in advertising, selling and other phases of business, and do all lawful things which may help to attain such objects."

The bureau is already in operation in cities like St. Louis, Los Angeles and Detroit, while other Business Bureaus were already in operation when the plan was first started.

Machine that cost perhaps \$25 to manufacture were sold from \$150 to \$250 investigation by the bureau revealed

he reported.

Sets of standards to guide furniture dealers and manufacturers and retailers of pianos and other musical instruments and also of radio equipment are being prepared by the bureau, Mr. Grinnell announced.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (Special Correspondence)—Seventy-five per cent of the undergraduate students of our American colleges would vote for the ratification of the prohibition amendment and for the rigid enforcement of the Volstead Act," declared Lofton S. Wesley, Secretary of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, in an interview.

Mr. Wesley had been attending the National Student Conference in Milwaukee, and while there completed

FOR MANY A MOTHER THERE IS NO OTHER

Johnston Mastodon, unearthed on the Friend Butte farm in August, has been sold to the Cleveland Museum of Natural History.

His quarterly report Mr. Grinnell will present statistics to show that great progress has been made by the bureau in its stated objective

"To promote integrity and create confidence in advertising, selling and other phases of business, and do all lawful things which may help to attain such objects."

The bureau is already in operation in cities like St. Louis, Los Angeles and Detroit, while other Business Bureaus were already in operation when the plan was first started.

Machine that cost perhaps \$25 to manufacture were sold from \$150 to \$250 investigation by the bureau revealed

he reported.

Sets of standards to guide furniture dealers and manufacturers and retailers of pianos and other musical instruments and also of radio equipment are being prepared by the bureau, Mr. Grinnell announced.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (Special Correspondence)—Seventy-five per cent of the undergraduate students of our American colleges would vote for the ratification of the prohibition amendment and for the rigid enforcement of the Volstead Act," declared Lofton S. Wesley, Secretary of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, in an interview.</p

DUTCH SEA LOCK READY IN 1928

Enlarged North Sea Canal
Will Link Amsterdam
With Lock and Ocean

THE HAGUE (Special Correspondence)—The new sea lock under construction at Ymuiden, which will bring Amsterdam in close contact with the ocean, is an enormous undertaking. Work on it was commenced in the spring of 1921; it is to cost about \$3,000,000 and will be completed before the end of 1928. The new lock will admit ships up to 100,000 tons. J. A. Ringers is the civil engineer responsible for its construction, and immediately on its completion, the North Sea Canal, linking Amsterdam via the lock with the ocean, will be enlarged and deepened. The selling of this sand to Amsterdam and other cities for building purposes makes a favorable difference of nearly \$3,000,000 on the total cost of the work.

The greatest difficulty, which has been very ingeniously overcome by

Amsterdam derives its importance partly from its favorable position on the European Continent, partly from its important markets for rubber, coco, sugar, etc. The city's original and natural outlet to the North Sea was the Zuider Sea, allowing only vessels of nine feet draft at high water. As early as 1890 artificial means had to be sought in overcoming this difficulty. By the beginning of the nineteenth century, however, this draft had become insufficient, and the Great North Holland Canal, linking Amsterdam northward with the excellent harbor of Nieuwiede, near the Road of Texel, was built. This canal has a length of 49 miles and is 17 feet deep.

The North Sea Canal

In a westward direction Amsterdam was only 16 miles from the North Sea, but it was necessary to dig through the sand dunes which on the west coast of Holland are a protection against the inroads of the sea. In those days such an undertaking was considered technically impossible. In 1863, however, it was decided to construct an outer harbor, and the contract was given to the British firm of Henry Lee & Son. After many difficulties the canal was opened in 1876, and was named the North Sea Canal. Its lock, near the fishing town of Ymuiden, was 120 meters long, 18 meters wide, and it had a sill at 8 meters below N. A. P. (New Amsterdam watermark). In 1896, a second lock was opened, and in 1917 a law was passed providing for a still larger lock.

The new lock will hold six times as much tonnage as the present one, its dimensions being 400 meters in length, 50 meters in width, 15 meters below N. A. P. its sill. It is divided into three parts, (1) outer head, (2) chamber, (3) inner head. There will be one rolling caisson in the inner head for closing the chamber at that side, and two in the outer head, one of which is for reserve. These caissons are rolled in and out of a recess. They have a weight of 1250 tons each. By filling them partly with ballast water, provision is made that they can always be kept at the right weight whether at high or low water, making the movement easy. The caissons are placed on big

trucks; they will take two minutes to open and close electrically.

A Firm Foundation

As a result of the unstable condition of the soil in which the foundations had to be laid, a very stable basis had to be constructed first, consisting of ferro-concrete piles 12 meters long and 53 centimeters thick. Enormous quantities of concrete are being used, 250,000 cubic meters in all.

Before the actual building of the walls could be started, the sand dunes had to be excavated, at some places to a depth of 19 meters below the Dutch watermark. On completion of the work 26,000,000 cubic yards will have been removed, partly dredged. The selling of this sand to Amsterdam and other cities for building purposes makes a favorable difference of nearly \$3,000,000 on the total cost of the work.

The greatest difficulty, which has been very ingeniously overcome by

foreigners. In fact there is only one really foreign community in the county, and that is Brookside. Here Greeks and Russian Jews predominate. Frequently during the summer book stations are transferred from the schools to stores. The home for library books this summer in Brookside is an ice-cream parlor.

Except in the schools where the teachers are in charge, those who take care of the books are offered a recompense of a penny for each book circulated. In most cases, however, they refuse to accept money, being glad to lend the books for the good of the community.

The book station reaching the largest area is that in the B. M. Allen School, where children from 50 square miles in two counties attend.

Photograph by Oscar V. Hunt

It is a Happy Moment at Any of the Sixty Book Stations in Jefferson County, Alabama, When "Jeff," the Library Truck, Comes Along.

Mr. Ringers, the chief engineer, is that resulting from the peculiar geological and hydrological conditions of the building site. The underlying material is for nearly the whole depth fine water-bearing sand, except for some layers of clay. This sand is saturated with fresh water and in the neighborhood of the new lock this water, at a depth of 18 to 100 meters, is pumped up and used by Amsterdam, Haarlem and many other cities. Beneath the fresh water, separated by a layer of clay, saltish water is found.

In order to evade any undesirable disturbances as a result of this pumping Mr. Ringers decided to make a water-tight connection all round the lock by means of steel sheet piling. He used the clay layer at a depth of 40 meters as the bottom of this pit, and another one at 18 meters below N. A. P. as the cover.

The sheet piles had a length of 26 meters, therefore making an easy connection with the walls of the lock heads. Before the excavations and placing of the steel sheets began, some wells were drilled to a depth of about 32 meters below N. A. P. and out of these wells sufficient water was pumped to take away the water pressure. In four years 9,000,000 cubic meters of fresh water have been pumped up.

Mr. Ringers, the chief engineer, is that resulting from the peculiar geological and hydrological conditions of the building site. The underlying material is for nearly the whole depth fine water-bearing sand, except for some layers of clay. This sand is saturated with fresh water and in the neighborhood of the new lock this water, at a depth of 18 to 100 meters, is pumped up and used by Amsterdam, Haarlem and many other cities. Beneath the fresh water, separated by a layer of clay, saltish water is found.

The advent of "Jeff" too is creating a desire for books among people in near-by counties, and this may result in a further extension of county library service.

Encountering the roving van on the highway and assured by its treasure house of books, a woman who lived in an adjoining county inquired, "How can we get some of these books to read?"

"Just move over to Jefferson County," was the solution offered.

Library work in Jefferson County was begun in February, 1924, with Miss Marion Potts in charge, experiments having been tried out the fall before by the Birmingham Public Library at Shannon Mine and Newcastle. Before the advent of the traveling library there were 100,000 people in Jefferson County without access to books. At first it seemed that the goal would be reached if the county library system could maintain as many as 25 book deposit stations. But from everywhere came the cry for books, so that now the number of library deposits has grown to more than 60, and further development is limited only by the fact that the maximum appropriation of \$10,000 provided by state law for county libraries has been reached.

People Formed Library Association

A most encouraging evidence that pioneer traveling libraries are successfully fostering the library idea is that the people of Leeds have become so enthusiastic that they have banded together and formed the Leeds Library Association. By campaigning for money and books they have transformed the deposit station into a real public library. This library is housed now in two rooms over a store, but already the enterprising community is making plans for the erection of a library building.

"A remarkable thing about the work," said Miss Potts, "is that so few of the people we work with are

interested in the chicken raisers, who

have been induced by her daughter to read their books."

Miss Potts, who has been induced by her daughter to read their books,

to come in this tale that the usual routine of household duties was neglected; even the hot dinner went unprepared and the family probably for the first time were served only cold left-overs.

It is the unfamiliar rather than books about their everyday occupations which are most in demand. Works on electricity, automobiles, travel, biography, and history are more popular than those on agriculture. Miss Potts says. The only exception is the chicken raisers, who

have been induced by her daughter to read their books.

People Formed Library Association

What will probably be the largest library hangar in the world is in making good progress at Karachi in India. The first piece of structural work was hoisted onto its concrete bed early in October.

The Seville-Buenos Aires Airship Line, which was first proposed some six years ago, may now, it is reported, go ahead. The Government's conditions for subsidy specify the opening of the service within three years.

To start with, the service is to be monthly one, afterward being run fortnightly, and weekly with a regular service from Seville to the Canary Islands in addition. The airships will carry 40 passengers and 10 tons of freight.

Continental business men are speeding up their traveling. Two Swedish merchants recently left Malmö at 8:30 a.m. and arrived at Croydon at 4:15 p.m., flying via Copenhagen, Hamburg, and Amsterdam.

GAIN IN AMERICAN EXPORTS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Increases in American exports during November are shown by Commerce Department figures. The total value of American exportation of European buying, Europe took almost \$10,000,000 more in goods from the United States than during the similar month last year.

We Solicit
Your Business

Captain Johnstone of the Royal Australian Air Force, recently set up an Australian record for a one-day flight. He covered the 1100 miles from Long Beach to Melbourne in 10 hours.

It is possible that a German flying boat service will come into operation in 1927 from Kiel to the Thames Estuary. Twin-engined 1400-horse-power Dornier flying boats will be used.

Correct Corseting
VAN ORDEN
CORSET SHOP
127 South Thirteenth Street
Penn. 2472
PHILADELPHIA

THE MEASURE OF YOUR CLOTHES

They're the first thing we look to. They're measured before washing. Their original shape will be retained. They're returned as dainty and graceful as when new.

BLANKETS, too, are carefully woven with a new, strong and comfortable soft material. They're made soft and cozy.

PIGRIM LAUNDRY COMPANY
Broad & Glenside Ave., Phila.
Tel. Tige 4844

Beautiful Hats
For Daytime & Evening
5 to 10
LA PAIX
1118 CHESTNUT ST. PHILA.

ARDMORE NATIONAL BANK
and TRUST COMPANY
ARDMORE PENNSYLVANIA

Remount Your Diamonds
in Platinum

J. J. FINDEISON
Manufacturer of Jewelry
722 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Established 1895

PHILADELPHIA

Rugs and Carpets

The kind you are looking for and of which you may be justly proud. Woven in our own great Mills and sold in all the leading cities, the Hardwick and Magee Wiltons stand unrivaled.

Of special interest are our personally selected importations of—

Oriental Rugs

Hardwick & Magee Co.
120 MARKET STREET PHILADELPHIA PA

Supplee Wills-Jones
PHILADELPHIA

CAMDEN CHESTER ATLANTIC CITY JENKINTOWN
MERCHANTVILLE DARBY OCEAN CITY

Ask for

Notice the Flavor

Special Prices for Social Affairs

SUPPLEE WILLS-JONES

PHILADELPHIA

Camden Chester Atlantic City Jenkintown
Merchantville Darby Ocean City

Strawbridge & Clothier—Men's Store, Second Floor, East

Get Your Files in Order
Early in the New Year

FILING EQUIPMENT
and SUPPLIES

C. F. Decker Inc.
STATIONERS
54 South 14th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

REMOVING YOUR DIAMONDS
in Platinum

CHARLES H. HAMBLY
Diamond Importer
916 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia
Established 1884

ESTIMATES DESIGNS

Fresher by a Day

Ice Cream of
Really
De luxe Quality

Abbottmaid, designed
originally for special occasions,
is available whenever you wish ice cream of
outstanding fine quality.

In cartons only—at your
Abbott dealer.

Abbott
Alderney Dairies, Inc.
Philadelphia and Seabrook

SCOTT-POWELL
ICE CREAM
IN SEALED PLASTIC PACKAGES ONLY

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
Market and Filbert at Eighth St., PHILADELPHIA Tel. Watson 7400
Store Hours from 9 to 5:30

January Values in the
New Men's Store

1000 Suits and Overcoats
Offered at Lower Prices

Suits—\$29—\$34—\$38

They are all of desirable style—all of extraordinary
value. Such famous makes as Stein-Bloch, Wickham, and
Aico.

Overcoats—\$29—\$34—\$38

Such famous makes as Stein-Bloch, Wickham, and
Aico and Thexton & Wright of London.

Strawbridge & Clothier—Men's Store, Second Floor, East

Correct Corseting
VAN ORDEN
CORSET SHOP
127 South Thirteenth Street
Penn. 2472
PHILADELPHIA

Beautiful Hats
For Daytime & Evening
5 to 10
LA PAIX
1118 CHESTNUT ST. PHILA.

ARDMORE NATIONAL BANK
and TRUST COMPANY
ARDMORE PENNSYLVANIA

Remount Your Diamonds
in Platinum

J. J. FINDEISON
Manufacturer of Jewelry
722 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Established 1895

PHILADELPHIA

Rugs and Carpets

The kind you are looking for and of which you may be justly proud. Woven in our own great Mills and sold in all the leading cities, the Hardwick and Magee Wiltons stand unrivaled.

Of special interest are our personally selected importations of—

Oriental Rugs

Hardwick & Magee Co.
120 MARKET STREET PHILADELPHIA PA

Supplee Wills-Jones
PHILADELPHIA

CAMDEN CHESTER ATLANTIC CITY JENKINTOWN
MERCHANTVILLE DARBY OCEAN CITY

Ask for

Notice the Flavor

Special Prices for Social Affairs

SUPPLEE WILLS-JONES

PHILADELPHIA

CAMDEN CHESTER ATLANTIC CITY JENKINTOWN
MERCHANTVILLE DARBY OCEAN CITY

Strawbridge & Clothier—Men's Store, Second Floor, East

January Values in the
New Men's Store

1000 Suits and Overcoats
Offered at Lower Prices

Suits—\$29—\$34—\$38

They are all of desirable style—all of extraordinary
value. Such famous makes as Stein-Bloch, Wickham, and
Aico.

Overcoats—\$29—\$34—\$38

Such famous makes as Stein-Bloch, Wickham, and
Aico and Thexton & Wright of London.

Strawbridge & Clothier—Men's Store, Second Floor, East

Correct Corseting
VAN ORDEN
CORSET SHOP
127 South Thirteenth Street
Penn. 2472
PHILADELPHIA

Beautiful Hats
For Daytime & Evening
5 to 10
LA PAIX
1118 CHESTNUT ST. PHILA.

ARDMORE NATIONAL BANK
and TRUST COMPANY
ARDMORE PENNSYLVANIA

Remount Your Diamonds
in Platinum

J. J.

Magazine and Special Feature Page

An Office Building as Artistic as the Home? Here Is a Sample

An Art Theory Resulting in Study and Plans Brought About a Structure Expressing Beauty and Individuality

San Francisco, Calif.
Staff Correspondence

CANNOT see business buildings built with an eye to the beautiful and artistic? Pedro Lemos, director of the Museum of Fine Arts, Stanford University, teacher, author, editor of the School Arts Magazines, pondered that question: Feeling that art can be expressed in an office structure as effectively as in a home, he decided that it was only convention and custom that had in the past made it otherwise.

But wise ones shook their heads. "You might build a large office building with some embellishments," they counseled, "but a small one on an irregular lot 30x100 feet fronting a side street and an alley! People wouldn't rent and shoppers wouldn't buy. The thing just could not be done!"

Mr. Lemos did it. Performance is proof. His idea expresses a work of art embodied in the home or business shops in Palo Alto and patronized by shoppers from all parts of California.

Built Around a Tree

Mr. Lemos likes trees. A sturdy, wide-spreading live oak was the one asset on his vacant lot. This tree was made the center motif of the building, rising grandly from a tiny court, the very stones of which were cut by the artist. Everywhere is the uncommon touch of a master craftsman.

He worked from a clay model. His aim was to give articulation to a California type, combining Spanish, Peruvian and Egyptian forms. He had sought the common denominator of these in his studies and research as a traveler abroad. His studies convinced him that expression of different peoples result in natural forms fitted to the limitation of their working materials. He has blended some of them harmoniously to convey the idea of massiveness of structure and boldness of line by processes original, detailed and novel, always avoiding the bizarre.

Terraced Type

The building is a terraced type influenced in structure by the Pueblo Indians, who so built that one room constitutes the front yard of the neighbor occupying the second story above, suggesting the broken roof lines of medieval cities. There are two front entrances to this building, the main entrance and the court entrance through a corridor. Through the big plank door with curious hand-wrought hinges one enters a room intriguing in its atmosphere of antiquity and modernity. Light streams through windows which are an exact copy of those in Liberty, the great silk house of London. Cambric tile, hand-made and set by Mr. Lemos, ceiling beams hand-souged by him, a fireplace and an exquisite window grille from Venice are appointments

of this room so utterly different—the room on a smart shop vending ladies' apparel.

A tiled passage, broken by a gridded window to the little court, leads to a room characterized by an Art Deco fireplace, deep-set and arched in Gothic bird motifs, a floor lavishly set with 20 different colors of tiles, the hues of which are repeated in squares of a great window, a skylight, exposed, inverted roof tiling for a ceiling, another door and Venetian gridded windows looking to the court—these are salient of the room. To the rear is

Completed and a commercial success, this venture, conceived by an artist who worked daily for three months in overalls with the workmen and as one himself, proved that a workshop can and should be beautiful as is the home. And he proved that the idea pays, a good argument to the business man.

The effect of placing ships of such speed in the Atlantic would be, undoubtedly, to divert much of the present shipping to the Mediterranean.

IN THE SHIP LANES

TRANSATLANTIC liners which will make 35 or 40 knots are reported to be the latest step in the race for supremacy in which the various lines and nations by which they are owned, are engaged. Following closely upon the decision of the North Line, Lloyd's, to build a series of new ships to attain a speed of 37 knots, reports indicate that Italy is contemplating two ships to make more than 35 knots.

American shipping men are skeptical of any such speeds by large ships, and only the small ships can attain speeds now being the destroyers of the navy. The Italian plan, it is said, is based upon a new invention which will permit of placing propellers amidships as well as at the stern.

The effect of placing ships of such speed in the Atlantic would be, undoubtedly, to divert much of the present shipping to the Mediterranean.

United States cargo tonnage

The total cargo tonnage handled in and out of United States ports and those of its dependencies in the calendar year 1925 was 486,000,000 tons.

This included foreign, intercoastal, coastal, lake and river forms of traffic.

Actually, the number of tons of cargo, which moved amounted to 290,000,000 tons, the difference being accounted for by the counting twice of many tons moved in coastal and intercoastal ships.

This is explained by the counting outboard at one port and inboard at another.

Great Lakes Ports Lead

Freight handled, as compiled by the United States Shipping Board, showed the largest movements on the Great Lakes, where 210,000,000 tons of cargo were reported. Practically all of this was a duplicate count, that is, the Great Lakes ports came in twice in the vicinity of 125,000,000 tons.

The Atlantic ports reported a total of 144,000,000 tons, the Pacific ports 72,000,000 and the Gulf Coast 52,000,000. Of all ports on the seacoast the volume of outbound business was 137,000,000 tons and the inbound 131,000,000 tons.

New York Busiest Port

With a total tonnage of 58,000,000, of which 35,000,000 tons was inbound, New York handled the largest volume of cargo of any port. Of the ports on the seacoast (not including the Great Lakes) New York came in with 26,000,000 tons; Los Angeles third, with 18,000,000; Philadelphia fourth, 14,000,000; Boston fifth, 13,000,000; Norfolk sixth, 12,000,000. If Newport News were added to Norfolk the total, according to the tonnage roads from each other) the total would place those ports in fourth place.

Duluth-Superior, Wisconsin, which are combined, showed a total of 46,000,000 tons, the grain moving from there being largely given it a heavy volume of traffic. No other lake port had one-third as much business.

A decided difference in the ranking of ports is indicated when the basis is that of foreign commerce only. The first 10, with their relative rank and in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, compared with the previous year, follow:

| 1925 | | |
|-----------|------|--------------|
| Tonage | Rank | 1924 |
| 2,600,000 | 1 | 2,600,000 |
| 9,410,331 | 2 | 8,270,000 |
| 5,485,071 | 4 | 6,010,538 |
| 5,354,000 | 5 | 5,142,350 |
| 5,715,905 | 8 | 5,080,000 |
| 5,751,700 | 5 | 4,85,678 |
| 2,015,000 | 10 | 2,015,000 |
| 2,024,487 | 9 | 3,018,570 |
| 2,002,803 | 10 | 2,818,194 |
| 1,984,421 | 11 | 2,600,000 |
| | | Newport News |

Cruises More Popular

A significant factor in the winter cruise business this year is the increased number of passengers carried. While no general figures are available, individual comparisons of ships with those of previous years indicate that this form of travel is growing in popularity and the ships are carrying larger quotas of passengers. For cruising purposes, 400 passengers on a ship ordinarily used in fast transatlantic business, is considered a large enough party to handle properly.

The Empress of Scotland (C. P. R.) took 480 around the world. Lake Charles, Louisiana, has become an ocean port. A channel 75 miles to the Gulf, cutting several millions of dollars, recently completed which, with the Calcasieu River, connects the port with the Gulf of Mexico. Lake

shouted, "Say, I've just thought of the dandiest game! Let's play this is a bus and you are the passengers!"

The joy upon their faces was like sunshine after rain. "Oh, goody!" cried one, and "Oh, let's," eagerly chimed in the others. Billy Jake laughed aloud.

Setting to work, he soon had them divided into groups, each group at a different station. Drawing up before one of these, he shouted, "All aboard for New York!" and with happy eagerness the children scrambled on to the sleds behind him. Fred gave a push and away they went, the snow peeling their glowing faces as they glided swiftly down the hill.

The next trip Fred guided and Billy Jake pushed off. All aboard for Chicago, he called and away went the second load, their joyful shouts floating back to their friends

on the hill. As the afternoon sped by, trip after trip was made until every boy and girl had had not one, but many rides on the beautiful new shiny sled.

That night as Billy Jake sat gazing thoughtfully into the fire, his mother came up behind him.

"A penny for your thoughts," she laughed.

Billy Jake looked happily up at her. "I was just thinking of how kind everybody is," he told her.

Setting to work, he soon had them divided into groups, each group at a different station. Drawing up before one of these, he shouted, "All aboard for New York!" and with happy eagerness the children scrambled on to the sleds behind him. Fred gave a push and away they went, the snow peeling their glowing faces as they glided swiftly down the hill.

The next trip Fred guided and Billy Jake pushed off. All aboard for Chicago, he called and away went the second load, their joyful shouts floating back to their friends

on the hill. As the afternoon sped by, trip after trip was made until every boy and girl had had not one, but many rides on the beautiful new shiny sled.

That night as Billy Jake sat gazing thoughtfully into the fire, his mother came up behind him.

"A penny for your thoughts," she laughed.

Billy Jake looked happily up at her. "I was just thinking of how kind everybody is," he told her.

Setting to work, he soon had them divided into groups, each group at a different station. Drawing up before one of these, he shouted, "All aboard for New York!" and with happy eagerness the children scrambled on to the sleds behind him. Fred gave a push and away they went, the snow peeling their glowing faces as they glided swiftly down the hill.

The next trip Fred guided and Billy Jake pushed off. All aboard for Chicago, he called and away went the second load, their joyful shouts floating back to their friends

on the hill. As the afternoon sped by, trip after trip was made until every boy and girl had had not one, but many rides on the beautiful new shiny sled.

That night as Billy Jake sat gazing thoughtfully into the fire, his mother came up behind him.

"A penny for your thoughts," she laughed.

Billy Jake looked happily up at her. "I was just thinking of how kind everybody is," he told her.

Setting to work, he soon had them divided into groups, each group at a different station. Drawing up before one of these, he shouted, "All aboard for New York!" and with happy eagerness the children scrambled on to the sleds behind him. Fred gave a push and away they went, the snow peeling their glowing faces as they glided swiftly down the hill.

The next trip Fred guided and Billy Jake pushed off. All aboard for Chicago, he called and away went the second load, their joyful shouts floating back to their friends

on the hill. As the afternoon sped by, trip after trip was made until every boy and girl had had not one, but many rides on the beautiful new shiny sled.

That night as Billy Jake sat gazing thoughtfully into the fire, his mother came up behind him.

"A penny for your thoughts," she laughed.

Billy Jake looked happily up at her. "I was just thinking of how kind everybody is," he told her.

Setting to work, he soon had them divided into groups, each group at a different station. Drawing up before one of these, he shouted, "All aboard for New York!" and with happy eagerness the children scrambled on to the sleds behind him. Fred gave a push and away they went, the snow peeling their glowing faces as they glided swiftly down the hill.

The next trip Fred guided and Billy Jake pushed off. All aboard for Chicago, he called and away went the second load, their joyful shouts floating back to their friends

on the hill. As the afternoon sped by, trip after trip was made until every boy and girl had had not one, but many rides on the beautiful new shiny sled.

That night as Billy Jake sat gazing thoughtfully into the fire, his mother came up behind him.

"A penny for your thoughts," she laughed.

Billy Jake looked happily up at her. "I was just thinking of how kind everybody is," he told her.

Setting to work, he soon had them divided into groups, each group at a different station. Drawing up before one of these, he shouted, "All aboard for New York!" and with happy eagerness the children scrambled on to the sleds behind him. Fred gave a push and away they went, the snow peeling their glowing faces as they glided swiftly down the hill.

The next trip Fred guided and Billy Jake pushed off. All aboard for Chicago, he called and away went the second load, their joyful shouts floating back to their friends

on the hill. As the afternoon sped by, trip after trip was made until every boy and girl had had not one, but many rides on the beautiful new shiny sled.

That night as Billy Jake sat gazing thoughtfully into the fire, his mother came up behind him.

"A penny for your thoughts," she laughed.

Billy Jake looked happily up at her. "I was just thinking of how kind everybody is," he told her.

Setting to work, he soon had them divided into groups, each group at a different station. Drawing up before one of these, he shouted, "All aboard for New York!" and with happy eagerness the children scrambled on to the sleds behind him. Fred gave a push and away they went, the snow peeling their glowing faces as they glided swiftly down the hill.

The next trip Fred guided and Billy Jake pushed off. All aboard for Chicago, he called and away went the second load, their joyful shouts floating back to their friends

on the hill. As the afternoon sped by, trip after trip was made until every boy and girl had had not one, but many rides on the beautiful new shiny sled.

That night as Billy Jake sat gazing thoughtfully into the fire, his mother came up behind him.

"A penny for your thoughts," she laughed.

Billy Jake looked happily up at her. "I was just thinking of how kind everybody is," he told her.

Setting to work, he soon had them divided into groups, each group at a different station. Drawing up before one of these, he shouted, "All aboard for New York!" and with happy eagerness the children scrambled on to the sleds behind him. Fred gave a push and away they went, the snow peeling their glowing faces as they glided swiftly down the hill.

The next trip Fred guided and Billy Jake pushed off. All aboard for Chicago, he called and away went the second load, their joyful shouts floating back to their friends

on the hill. As the afternoon sped by, trip after trip was made until every boy and girl had had not one, but many rides on the beautiful new shiny sled.

That night as Billy Jake sat gazing thoughtfully into the fire, his mother came up behind him.

"A penny for your thoughts," she laughed.

Billy Jake looked happily up at her. "I was just thinking of how kind everybody is," he told her.

Setting to work, he soon had them divided into groups, each group at a different station. Drawing up before one of these, he shouted, "All aboard for New York!" and with happy eagerness the children scrambled on to the sleds behind him. Fred gave a push and away they went, the snow peeling their glowing faces as they glided swiftly down the hill.

The next trip Fred guided and Billy Jake pushed off. All aboard for Chicago, he called and away went the second load, their joyful shouts floating back to their friends

on the hill. As the afternoon sped by, trip after trip was made until every boy and girl had had not one, but many rides on the beautiful new shiny sled.

That night as Billy Jake sat gazing thoughtfully into the fire, his mother came up behind him.

"A penny for your thoughts," she laughed.

Billy Jake looked happily up at her. "I was just thinking of how kind everybody is," he told her.

Setting to work, he soon had them divided into groups, each group at a different station. Drawing up before one of these, he shouted, "All aboard for New York!" and with happy eagerness the children scrambled on to the sleds behind him. Fred gave a push and away they went, the snow peeling their glowing faces as they glided swiftly down the hill.

The next trip Fred guided and Billy Jake pushed off. All aboard for Chicago, he called and away went the second load, their joyful shouts floating back to their friends

on the hill. As the afternoon sped by, trip after trip was made until every boy and girl had had not one, but many rides on the beautiful new shiny sled.

That night as Billy Jake sat gazing thoughtfully into the fire, his mother came up behind him.

"A penny for your thoughts," she laughed.

Billy Jake looked happily up at her. "I was just thinking of how kind everybody is," he told her.

Setting to work, he soon had them divided into groups, each group at a different station. Drawing up before one of these, he shouted, "All aboard for New York!" and with happy eagerness the children scrambled on to the sleds behind him. Fred gave a push and away they went, the snow peeling their glowing faces as they glided swiftly down the hill.

The next trip Fred guided and Billy Jake pushed off. All aboard for Chicago, he called and away went

RADIO

CONSTRUCTION OF R. F. SET IS DISCUSSED

List of Parts Given—Operational Data Are Outlined

In this second article Mr. Marco gives the usual details for assembling, testing, and operating the receiver. The first article was published Jan. 3.

By FRED J. MARCO

Aero issues, with the kit of three R. F. transformers, a complete eight-page, full-sized set of prints and colored diagrams describing the building and manipulation of the receiver. Formica is marketing a verichromed panel especially for this receiver, and the highest grade of component parts are recommended to complete the kit in order to carry out the quality of design intended by the manufacturer. The list of parts required to build the Aero-Typewriter is as follows:

One set matched Aero coils—TRF-120.

Three variable condensers, .00035. Straight line frequency—Cardwell, Karas, Amico, National, Samson, or straight line wave General Radio. Five cushion sockets.

Two high quality audio-transformers.

One formica verichromed Aero-Dyne panel, 7x25x3-16.

One subpanel, 7x27x3-16.

Three subpanel brackets.

One Cemco, 200,000-ohm variable resistance.

One Yaxley 15-ohm rheostat.

One Yaxley 20-ohm rheostat.

One Yaxley No. 2A two circuit jack.

One Yaxley No. 1 open circuit jack.

One 1000-ohm 100-watt-pass condenser.

One Electrad .00025 grid condenser with lead mounting.

One Electrad two to five Meg. grid-leak to grid tube.

One Yaxley battery switch (pilot light).

Three four-inch dials (vernier or plain).

Nine binding posts.

One 1/4-Ampere (Daven) ballast or No. 112 Ampere and mounting.

Twenty-five feet bus bar.

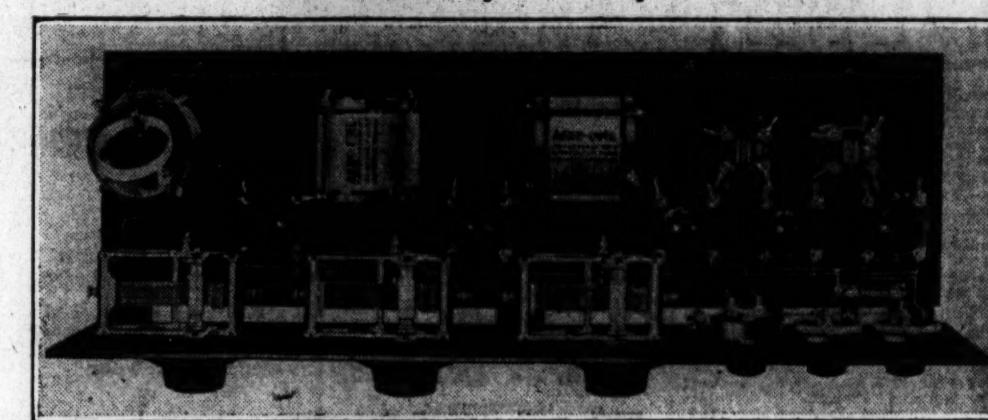
One 4 1/2-volt C battery.

Solder-lugs and mounting screws.

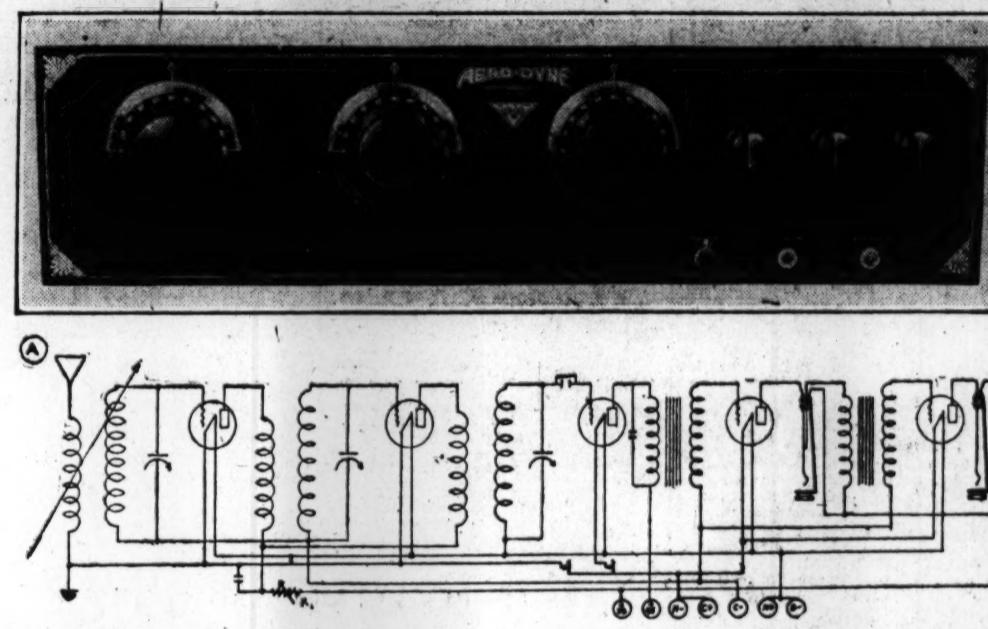
The panel should of course be drilled first and the condensers, rheostats, jacks and switch should be mounted. The sockets, transformers and Aero coils should be mounted on the baseboard and the two units connected together with panel brackets. The filament wiring should be next completed, first all plus A leads, and then all minus A leads. The filament circuit then may be tested by connecting the A battery and inserting five 201A tubes, the detector and two R.F. being controlled with the two rheostats and the audio fixed by the Aperitite.

All the B battery and audio leads; also C battery, may then be wired, keeping them well bunched and cabled wherever possible. If bare bus-bar is used of course cabling cannot be done, but either type of wire may be used. The RF leads, that is, grid leads in the radio and detector circuits and their connection between coil, condenser and tube socket are the most important of all; and care should be taken to keep these leads short and well separated from others. This should complete the wiring and the receiver may be connected to antenna, speaker, antenna and ground as indicated, and is ready for operation.

Operating the Aero-Dyne is extremely simple, but familiarly with a few of its advantageous features is desirable for the maximum of results. The three dials are, of course, tuned to approximately the same settings as in any receiver of this



Two Views of Aero-Dyne Set



The Top View Shows the Subpanel Layout of Parts. Directly Below is the Front Panel View. The Circuit of This Set Is Also Shown and the Control of Regeneration May Be Easily Traced Through the Plate Leads of the First Two Tubes.

type. The variable high resistance is an adjustment which allows volume control on local stations and sensitivity on distance. In order to obtain the maximum of volume from a weak station this control should be kept just under the oscillating point for each wavelength, thereby taking the utmost advantage from the regenerative action within the R. F. stages. The control is not critical except in extreme cases, and can quickly be understood.

The detector and R. F. filaments are not critical and may usually be kept from three-quarters to full on, depending upon the condition of the battery. The variable antenna coil is a distinct advantage under conditions of extreme local interference as it allows a very weak coupling when desired, which by retuning and careful adjustment of the plate resistor, brings back the distant station without interference from the local. This also compensates for the size of the antenna, a large antenna necessitating loose coupling, and a small, the reverse.

Longer wave stations will be received with most volume when tight coupling is used, since the waves reverse, although the adjustment is not critical and under no conditions should it be used as a tuning control. It is just another detail which is intended to make the Aero-Dyne a super receiver, just as the choke of the radiator thermostat increases the utility of the automobile.

Operating the Aero-Dyne is extremely simple, but familiarly with a few of its advantageous features is desirable for the maximum of results. The three dials are, of course, tuned to approximately the same

settings as in any receiver of this

Radio Programs

Evening Features FOR WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (250 Meters)

4 p. m.—Happy Stanley and Bert Nickerson.

4:20—Popular selections.

4:35—Music from neighborhood playhouse.

5:15—Music in the磨坊 "Kiddies' Klub."

6:30—Dinner dance.

Lido Venetian orchestra.

6:55—Housewives' Club.

7:30—"The Pink of Progress."

7:45—"The Big Brother Club."

8:15—"The Pink of Progress."

8:30—"The Pink of Progress."

8:45—"The Pink of Progress."

9:00—"The Pink of Progress."

9:15—"The Pink of Progress."

9:30—"The Pink of Progress."

9:45—"The Pink of Progress."

10:00—"The Pink of Progress."

10:15—"The Pink of Progress."

10:30—"The Pink of Progress."

10:45—"The Pink of Progress."

10:55—"The Pink of Progress."

11:00—"The Pink of Progress."

11:15—"The Pink of Progress."

11:30—"The Pink of Progress."

11:45—"The Pink of Progress."

11:55—"The Pink of Progress."

12:00—"The Pink of Progress."

12:15—"The Pink of Progress."

12:30—"The Pink of Progress."

12:45—"The Pink of Progress."

12:55—"The Pink of Progress."

1:00—"The Pink of Progress."

1:15—"The Pink of Progress."

1:30—"The Pink of Progress."

1:45—"The Pink of Progress."

1:55—"The Pink of Progress."

2:10—"The Pink of Progress."

2:25—"The Pink of Progress."

2:40—"The Pink of Progress."

2:55—"The Pink of Progress."

3:10—"The Pink of Progress."

3:25—"The Pink of Progress."

3:40—"The Pink of Progress."

3:55—"The Pink of Progress."

4:10—"The Pink of Progress."

4:25—"The Pink of Progress."

4:40—"The Pink of Progress."

4:55—"The Pink of Progress."

5:10—"The Pink of Progress."

5:25—"The Pink of Progress."

5:40—"The Pink of Progress."

5:55—"The Pink of Progress."

6:10—"The Pink of Progress."

6:25—"The Pink of Progress."

6:40—"The Pink of Progress."

6:55—"The Pink of Progress."

7:10—"The Pink of Progress."

7:25—"The Pink of Progress."

7:40—"The Pink of Progress."

7:55—"The Pink of Progress."

8:10—"The Pink of Progress."

8:25—"The Pink of Progress."

8:40—"The Pink of Progress."

8:55—"The Pink of Progress."

9:10—"The Pink of Progress."

9:25—"The Pink of Progress."

9:40—"The Pink of Progress."

9:55—"The Pink of Progress."

10:10—"The Pink of Progress."

10:25—"The Pink of Progress."

10:40—"The Pink of Progress."

10:55—"The Pink of Progress."

11:10—"The Pink of Progress."

11:25—"The Pink of Progress."

11:40—"The Pink of Progress."

11:55—"The Pink of Progress."

12:10—"The Pink of Progress."

12:25—"The Pink of Progress."

12:40—"The Pink of Progress."

12:55—"The Pink of Progress."

1:10—"The Pink of Progress."

1:25—"The Pink of Progress."

1:40—"The Pink of Progress."

1:55—"The Pink of Progress."

2:10—"The Pink of Progress."

2:25—"The Pink of Progress."

2:40—"The Pink of Progress."

2:55—"The Pink of Progress."

3:10—"The Pink of Progress."

3:25—"The Pink of Progress."

3:40—"The Pink of Progress."

3:55—"The Pink of Progress."

4:10—"The Pink of Progress."

4:25—"The Pink of Progress."

4:40—"The Pink of Progress."

4:55—"The Pink of Progress."

5:10—"The Pink of Progress."

5:25—"The Pink of Progress."

5:40—"The Pink of Progress."

5:55—"The Pink of Progress."

6:10—"The Pink of Progress."

6:25—"The Pink of Progress."

6:40—"The Pink of Progress."

6:55—"The Pink of Progress."

7:10—"The Pink of Progress."

7:25—"The Pink of Progress."

7:40—"The Pink of Progress."

7:55—"The Pink of Progress."

8:10—"The Pink of Progress."

8:25—"The Pink of Progress."

8:40—"The Pink of Progress."

8:55—"The Pink of Progress."

9:10—"The Pink of Progress."

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Imperturbable Palmerston

Palmerston, by Philip Guedalla. London: Ernest Benn. \$2. net.

Mr. Guedalla has referred to Mr. Evelyn Ashley's five volumes of *Life and Letters*, as "the foundation of our knowledge of Palmerston." Since then, but for a book by Mr. Kingsley Martin, "The Triumph of Lord Palmerston," which records only one phase in his career, little has been written and it may be concluded that his unpopularity wore on, the Queen was forced to conclude that: "There is no chance of Lord Palmerston reforming himself in his sixty-seventh year and after having considered his last escape in triumph."

The fact is that Palmerston, though he was more and longer before the public eye than any British statesman has ever been—he was almost continually a minister of foremost rank from the age of 20 to close of his eighty-fourth birthday—knew no name of honor, of devotion, or of respect in any land, save Napoleon, Massini, and D'Asiassi. Victor Hugo said of him that he belonged a little to history but much to romance. He himself, however, was an unromantic figure, jaunty, self-possessed, eminently self-satisfied—as a little boy we strongly suspect him of having been somewhat of a prig—though a sense of humor battling with a grave preoccupation to efficiency may have offset it.

Perhaps, however, there is something akin to romance in the picture of a serious and diligent young man who at 25 declined the chancellery of the exchequer and a seat in the Cabinet, with becoming modesty, to become Secretary for War at the height of England's conflict with the great Napoleon. Thus, as Mr. Guedalla picturesquely describes it, while the Emperor of the French "dictated inexhaustibly to the ranged obedience of France, . . . 300 miles away Lord Palmerston, fresh from Cambridge, touched a civilian hat to the mounted sentries in Whitehall and climbed a dark staircase to plumb the mysteries of the War Department." He remained there for 19 years.

Mr. Guedalla's Method

If anything would make a romance of Lord Palmerston's career, it would be Mr. Guedalla's method of relating it. That he should have got so much into so moderate a sized volume, is the more amazing in that he is continually wandering off into other parts of the globe, filling his stage with all manner of gallantries. The method is certainly one to display the astonishing erudition of the writer, but it tends to create at times a sense of confusion and over-crowding, not unlike our experience when embarking upon a gigantic jigsaw puzzle which, while it exacts from us the fitting together of the principal theme, involves us in a number of others, not immediately connecting.

Thus, for instance, do we celebrate Lord Palmerston's entrance to the Foreign Office, where he was to remain for many a long year, to the sad exasperation of the Queen and her Albert: "A king still reigns in France, although in his tricolour, his National Guard, and his shrill challenge to the unnatural fraternities of 1815 he seemed almost to apologize for not being a republic. There was an odd flutter of insurrection on the streets of Brussels, where a Belgian crowd streamed out of a theater in a sudden fever of national狂热, and showed to the startled Dutch-clad Belgian that which had scarcely been seen in Europe since the walls were breached at Alva. In Italy the white coats still kept the peace, the peremptory and slightly guttural peace of Metternich. Big Croats saluted stiffly in the Milanese sun-shine; Uhlians gave German pass-words in the deep shade of Lombard gateways; and the crash of Austrian bands disturbed Italian echoes. But something was stirring in Modena: an aquiline young man named Bonaparte (he was really nothing like his uncle, but he had a charming mother) rode about Rome . . . and so on."

Authoritative Detail

Most excellent use, combined with his own ubiquitous knowledge, has the writer made of the Broadsands archives, lavishly thrown open to him by Right Hon. Wilfrid Ashby. It was at Broadsands as a child, as a young man, and later with his Em, when she was Lady Cowper, Palmerston had waited for so patiently, and to whose devotion and ability as his wife he owed a small measure of his success, that the British statesman spent much of his time, adding to the mass of information, Mr. Guedalla has been given the entrée to the Lansdowne and Clarendon correspondence.

It is as a figure of the eighteenth century, surviving, even determinedly enforcing his will upon the nineteenth, that the writer portrays Lord Palmerston. It was this, he avers, which made him unable to work with the Queen, who belonged to her own age, and it was this which made him support Lord Shaftesbury's philanthropies, because "the eighteenth century was without undue reverence for the industrial magnate of the nineteenth." It must be admitted that Lord Palmerston was without undue reverence for anyone. D'Asiassi said of him that "he menaced him with a perfumed cane, and he was driven from an embassy." Metternich, the surviving, "I am against exciting people to a warfare in which you cannot give them effective support."

This method of constantly keeping things lively, of interfering, of threatening, of encouraging, was Lord Palmerston's way of carrying out Canning's ideal, to make England a model and perhaps an umpire to other nations. "Lord Palmerston," observes Mr. Guedalla, "was a shrewd judge of threats of war. He had heard them without perturbation from almost every continental statesman of two generations. A long procession—Metternich, Thiers, Louis Philippe, Guizot, Canning, and others before him, chancing fate. His life, his romance had been a pleasant invitation to proceed, followed in almost every instance by an angry stare, a lowering of hands, and then—with relaxing features—an amicable negotiation." Palmerston's hand was, for the most part, steady, his view clear, and if he sometimes out-

hungling rarely, in all his long years of office, and when he did, carrying it off with a magnificence which earned him the reputation of having "a jolly way of looking at disasters."

He told Gladstone that his success had come before he "rightly understood the feelings and opinions of the Nation." But, on the whole, it must be concluded that England, from the man in the street who read his speeches and endorsed his methods, to the vast company that climbed up the wide staircase twice a week to shake hands with his Em and partake of his hospitality, was as satisfied with Pam as he was himself.

In 1860, on his seventy-seventh birthday, that great organ of public opinion, *Punch*, wrote a poem of several verses from which we quote two:

With his hat o'er his eyes, and his nose
So taunting and genial, and debonair
Talk at him—to him—against him—none
Can take a rise out of Palmerston.

Since the days of the Patriarche never
was seen
A head so grey with a heart so green,
And when, never, his day is done,
There'll never be from Punch for John
Palmerston.

Nothing, perhaps, could sum up as well, the attitude of his countrymen to the man who had served them good-humoredly, obstinately, and indigestibly, whether they liked it or not, for more than 50 years. E. F. H.



A Silhouette, by Julie Brown, of Ellen Glasgow, Whose "The Romantic Comedians" Has Just Been Issued by Doubleday, Page & Co.

The Current Short Story

The Best Short Stories of 1926, edited by Edward J. O'Brien. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.50.

The Best British Short Stories of 1926, edited by Edward O'Brien. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.50.

Tramps, A Collection of Short Stories, compiled by the Comedy Workshop. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

DOUTLESS the first test a short story has to pass before it can be admitted to an anthology is its ability to stand up under a second reading. Of course, no one except Edward J. O'Brien or persons of similar duties ever has read, beforehand, all the stories that have gone into his collections; but probably everyone who reads it will have read some of them when they first came out in magazines, and each of them has been read by someone. Are we glad to read them again? Yet? then the collections are worth owning. Not? Then they are not worth making. That is the test from the stand-point of the general public about to buy a new book. It is a test a reader has to apply to himself.

Mr. O'Brien's own tests go further; they endeavor to define what makes a story entitled to a second reading. As he expresses it, in language grown familiar to those who have followed his American collections for the last 12 years, "I have sought to select the stories—which have rendered life imaginatively in organic substance and artistic form."

British and American

The 20 stories chosen by Mr. O'Brien for his "Best Short Stories of 1926," which is wholly American, and the 22 included in his "Best British Short Stories of 1926" are those which in his opinion "unite genuine substance and artistic form in a closely woven pattern with such sincerity that they are worthy of being reprinted."

Mr. O'Brien disclaims all personal preferences or prejudices in making his selections. Several stories which he dislikes personally are on his "Rolls of Honor." That would seem to be borne out by the fact that though Mr. O'Brien has the reputation of liking gloomy stories there are not many such in this year's collections. Some of them are really gay in spots, and quite as likely to describe the experiences of persons whom the average reader knows as those of the newcomers of the East Side, New York, which has always interested Mr. O'Brien.

What Mr. O'Brien has to say about the greater simplicity and directness of the short story is hardly evidence of the majority of those in the British collection. In the main, they are

more subtle and self-conscious. On the other hand, they often convey a sense of continuing existence, of a future with which the imagination of the reader can play. In several cases, in fact, in Aldous Huxley's "Half Roy," there is an air of having caught and preserved a moment in the careers of the characters, significant to one of them at least, but just a moment. That, too, seems a mark of sophistication. Mr. O'Brien to the contrary notwithstanding. Naïve listeners always insist upon knowing how the tale comes out.

Selected by the Authors

In "Trump's" the method of selection is entirely different in that the authors have made their own choice. The authors were invited by the community workers to select from their published work a story by which they would be willing to be represented and to donate the royalties to the work of the organization.

Within certain limitations it may be regarded as a book made up of what the authors consider their "best stories." This is the third volume of the sort to appear, its predecessors having been "Aces" and "More Aces."

There are 15 stories contributed by George Ade, Konrad Bercovici, Louis Bromfield, Willa Cather, Octavia Roy Cohen, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Zona Gale, John Galsworthy, Sam Hellman, Kathleen Norris, Mary Roberts Rinehart, Benjamin Richard Sher, G. B. Stern, Thyras Samter Winslow, and H. C. Witmer.

The emphasis in this book is on the "story-value" of the tales. It is lighter, gayer, more considerate of the tastes of unanalytical readers—a capable succession of good stories.

The 20 stories chosen by Mr. O'Brien for his "Best Short Stories of 1926," which is wholly American, and the 22 included in his "Best British Short Stories of 1926" are those which in his opinion "unite genuine substance and artistic form in a closely woven pattern with such sincerity that they are worthy of being reprinted."

Mr. O'Brien disclaims all personal preferences or prejudices in making his selections. Several stories which he dislikes personally are on his "Rolls of Honor." That would seem to be borne out by the fact that though Mr. O'Brien has the reputation of liking gloomy stories there are not many such in this year's collections. Some of them are really gay in spots, and quite as likely to describe the experiences of persons whom the average reader knows as those of the newcomers of the East Side, New York, which has always interested Mr. O'Brien.

What Mr. O'Brien has to say about the greater simplicity and directness of the short story is hardly evidence of the majority of those in the British collection. In the main, they are

more subtle and self-conscious. On the other hand, they often convey a sense of continuing existence, of a future with which the imagination of the reader can play. In several cases, in fact, in Aldous Huxley's "Half Roy," there is an air of having caught and preserved a moment in the careers of the characters, significant to one of them at least, but just a moment. That, too, seems a mark of sophistication. Mr. O'Brien to the contrary notwithstanding. Naïve listeners always insist upon knowing how the tale comes out.

What Mr. O'Brien has to say about the greater simplicity and directness of the short story is hardly evidence of the majority of those in the British collection. In the main, they are

more subtle and self-conscious. On the other hand, they often convey a sense of continuing existence, of a future with which the imagination of the reader can play. In several cases, in fact, in Aldous Huxley's "Half Roy," there is an air of having caught and preserved a moment in the careers of the characters, significant to one of them at least, but just a moment. That, too, seems a mark of sophistication. Mr. O'Brien to the contrary notwithstanding. Naïve listeners always insist upon knowing how the tale comes out.

What Mr. O'Brien has to say about the greater simplicity and directness of the short story is hardly evidence of the majority of those in the British collection. In the main, they are

more subtle and self-conscious. On the other hand, they often convey a sense of continuing existence, of a future with which the imagination of the reader can play. In several cases, in fact, in Aldous Huxley's "Half Roy," there is an air of having caught and preserved a moment in the careers of the characters, significant to one of them at least, but just a moment. That, too, seems a mark of sophistication. Mr. O'Brien to the contrary notwithstanding. Naïve listeners always insist upon knowing how the tale comes out.

What Mr. O'Brien has to say about the greater simplicity and directness of the short story is hardly evidence of the majority of those in the British collection. In the main, they are

more subtle and self-conscious. On the other hand, they often convey a sense of continuing existence, of a future with which the imagination of the reader can play. In several cases, in fact, in Aldous Huxley's "Half Roy," there is an air of having caught and preserved a moment in the careers of the characters, significant to one of them at least, but just a moment. That, too, seems a mark of sophistication. Mr. O'Brien to the contrary notwithstanding. Naïve listeners always insist upon knowing how the tale comes out.

What Mr. O'Brien has to say about the greater simplicity and directness of the short story is hardly evidence of the majority of those in the British collection. In the main, they are

more subtle and self-conscious. On the other hand, they often convey a sense of continuing existence, of a future with which the imagination of the reader can play. In several cases, in fact, in Aldous Huxley's "Half Roy," there is an air of having caught and preserved a moment in the careers of the characters, significant to one of them at least, but just a moment. That, too, seems a mark of sophistication. Mr. O'Brien to the contrary notwithstanding. Naïve listeners always insist upon knowing how the tale comes out.

What Mr. O'Brien has to say about the greater simplicity and directness of the short story is hardly evidence of the majority of those in the British collection. In the main, they are

more subtle and self-conscious. On the other hand, they often convey a sense of continuing existence, of a future with which the imagination of the reader can play. In several cases, in fact, in Aldous Huxley's "Half Roy," there is an air of having caught and preserved a moment in the careers of the characters, significant to one of them at least, but just a moment. That, too, seems a mark of sophistication. Mr. O'Brien to the contrary notwithstanding. Naïve listeners always insist upon knowing how the tale comes out.

What Mr. O'Brien has to say about the greater simplicity and directness of the short story is hardly evidence of the majority of those in the British collection. In the main, they are

more subtle and self-conscious. On the other hand, they often convey a sense of continuing existence, of a future with which the imagination of the reader can play. In several cases, in fact, in Aldous Huxley's "Half Roy," there is an air of having caught and preserved a moment in the careers of the characters, significant to one of them at least, but just a moment. That, too, seems a mark of sophistication. Mr. O'Brien to the contrary notwithstanding. Naïve listeners always insist upon knowing how the tale comes out.

What Mr. O'Brien has to say about the greater simplicity and directness of the short story is hardly evidence of the majority of those in the British collection. In the main, they are

more subtle and self-conscious. On the other hand, they often convey a sense of continuing existence, of a future with which the imagination of the reader can play. In several cases, in fact, in Aldous Huxley's "Half Roy," there is an air of having caught and preserved a moment in the careers of the characters, significant to one of them at least, but just a moment. That, too, seems a mark of sophistication. Mr. O'Brien to the contrary notwithstanding. Naïve listeners always insist upon knowing how the tale comes out.

What Mr. O'Brien has to say about the greater simplicity and directness of the short story is hardly evidence of the majority of those in the British collection. In the main, they are

more subtle and self-conscious. On the other hand, they often convey a sense of continuing existence, of a future with which the imagination of the reader can play. In several cases, in fact, in Aldous Huxley's "Half Roy," there is an air of having caught and preserved a moment in the careers of the characters, significant to one of them at least, but just a moment. That, too, seems a mark of sophistication. Mr. O'Brien to the contrary notwithstanding. Naïve listeners always insist upon knowing how the tale comes out.

What Mr. O'Brien has to say about the greater simplicity and directness of the short story is hardly evidence of the majority of those in the British collection. In the main, they are

more subtle and self-conscious. On the other hand, they often convey a sense of continuing existence, of a future with which the imagination of the reader can play. In several cases, in fact, in Aldous Huxley's "Half Roy," there is an air of having caught and preserved a moment in the careers of the characters, significant to one of them at least, but just a moment. That, too, seems a mark of sophistication. Mr. O'Brien to the contrary notwithstanding. Naïve listeners always insist upon knowing how the tale comes out.

What Mr. O'Brien has to say about the greater simplicity and directness of the short story is hardly evidence of the majority of those in the British collection. In the main, they are

more subtle and self-conscious. On the other hand, they often convey a sense of continuing existence, of a future with which the imagination of the reader can play. In several cases, in fact, in Aldous Huxley's "Half Roy," there is an air of having caught and preserved a moment in the careers of the characters, significant to one of them at least, but just a moment. That, too, seems a mark of sophistication. Mr. O'Brien to the contrary notwithstanding. Naïve listeners always insist upon knowing how the tale comes out.

What Mr. O'Brien has to say about the greater simplicity and directness of the short story is hardly evidence of the majority of those in the British collection. In the main, they are

more subtle and self-conscious. On the other hand, they often convey a sense of continuing existence, of a future with which the imagination of the reader can play. In several cases, in fact, in Aldous Huxley's "Half Roy," there is an air of having caught and preserved a moment in the careers of the characters, significant to one of them at least, but just a moment. That, too, seems a mark of sophistication. Mr. O'Brien to the contrary notwithstanding. Naïve listeners always insist upon knowing how the tale comes out.

What Mr. O'Brien has to say about the greater simplicity and directness of the short story is hardly evidence of the majority of those in the British collection. In the main, they are

more subtle and self-conscious. On the other hand, they often convey a sense of continuing existence, of a future with which the imagination of the reader can play. In several cases, in fact, in Aldous Huxley's "Half Roy," there is an air of having caught and preserved a moment in the careers of the characters, significant to one of them at least, but just a moment. That, too, seems a mark of sophistication. Mr. O'Brien to the contrary notwithstanding. Naïve listeners always insist upon knowing how the tale comes out.

What Mr. O'Brien has to say about the greater simplicity and directness of the short story is hardly evidence of the majority of those in the British collection. In the main, they are

more subtle and self-conscious. On the other hand, they often convey a sense of continuing existence, of a future with which the imagination of the reader can play. In several cases, in fact, in Aldous Huxley's "Half Roy," there is an air of having caught and preserved a moment in the careers of the characters, significant to one of them at least, but just a moment. That, too, seems a mark of sophistication. Mr. O'Brien to the contrary notwithstanding. Naïve listeners always insist upon knowing how the tale comes out.

What Mr. O'Brien has to say about the greater simplicity and directness of the short story is hardly evidence of the majority of those in the British collection. In the main, they are

more subtle and self-conscious. On the other hand, they often convey a sense of continuing existence, of a future with which the imagination of the reader can play. In several cases, in fact, in Aldous Huxley's "Half Roy," there is an air of having caught and preserved a moment in the careers of the characters, significant to one of them at least, but just a moment. That, too, seems a mark of sophistication. Mr. O'Brien to the contrary notwithstanding. Naïve listeners always insist upon knowing how the tale comes out.

What Mr. O'Brien has to say about the greater simplicity and directness of the short story is hardly evidence of the majority of those in the British collection. In the main, they are

more subtle and self-conscious. On the other hand, they often convey a sense of continuing existence, of a future with which the imagination of the reader can play. In several cases, in fact, in Aldous Huxley's "Half Roy," there is an air of having caught and preserved a moment in the careers of the characters, significant to one of them at least, but just a moment. That, too, seems a mark of sophistication. Mr. O'Brien to the contrary notwithstanding. Naïve listeners always insist upon knowing how the tale comes out.

Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

Busoni's "Faust" at Stuttgart

By PAUL BECHERT

TO THE musical critic who generally confines his activities to one city alone, nothing is more instructive than the opportunity to travel and to compare the musical atmosphere and achievements of various cities. Gladly he seizes the opportunity to visit another city for the first performance of so important an opera as Ferruccio Busoni's "Dr. Faust" at the Stuttgart Opera.

The fact that the opera house of a city so comparatively small should undertake the production of so difficult and taxing a work challenges comparisons between the Stuttgart Opera and that of Vienna. At Vienna to be sure, is probably the greatest opera orchestra in all Europe; the finest musical atmosphere, a public saturated with great tradition and culture; an opera house unrivaled for aristocratic splendor by any of the European theaters, and singers of fine voices and finished artistry. Yet it cannot be denied that the program of the Stuttgart Opera is superior in scope to that of the Vienna Staatsoper, and though the Stuttgart performances may not reach those at Vienna for sumptuousness and brilliancy, they are often more interesting, more unusual in their modern methods, guided by a stronger sense for ensemble and expression.

Attitude of Public

No doubt this is due partly to the initiative of Albert Kehm, the Stuttgart opera's intendant, and to his able co-workers, notably Otto Erhardt, than whom the German operatic stage has no more enterprising stage director. But to no small extent it is surely also a question of the attitude of the public. Vienna, true to the Austrian and more southern contemplation of all questions of art, sees in the theater and particularly in opera, something to be enjoyed; the German public is more exacting in the intellectual side.

An opera like Busoni's "Doctor Faust," for instance, which was respectfully and reverentially received by the Stuttgart public, would probably be unthinkable before a Vienna public. On the other hand, one need only compare the reception which a swift, melodious opera like Strauss' "Rosenkavalier" finds at Vienna, with the somewhat reserved welcome which the Stuttgart public gave the same opera (incidentally with the composer at the desk) a few nights ago, to comprehend the fundamentally different attitude taken by the opera house at Vienna.

The fact that an opera like Hans Pfitzner's "Parsifal" rarely played at Vienna, has drawn 35 sold-out houses in a small city like Stuttgart is equally illustrative.

Busoni's "Doctor Faust," therefore, would seem to meet the taste of the intellectually inclined public of Stuttgart—all the more sincere since the real Dr. Faust was a native of this German province. Many are the composers that have dealt with the Faust subject; Ignaz Walther, a Bohemian tenor and "Sing-spiel" writer, was the first one in the long list and Louis Spohr the second in the big family of composers who created Gounod, Boltz, Weingartner; even Wagner paid homage to Faust by his less-known "Faust Overture."

A simple, deep and serious artist that he was, shrank from the attempt to make Faust a lover in the sense of Goethe's great drama, content to revert to the old German marionette play, whence Goethe also had drawn his inspiration. Busoni himself, a Faust-like figure, sheltered "two beings in his breast"—if not more: the inherited Italian love for theater and masquerade, and acquired Teutonic tendencies for the deeper aspects of the subject; again the poet dwelt in him beside the composer, and the musical aesthet and analyst beside the theatrical composer. Busoni's, then, was a complicated, contradictory nature.

Such ambiguity prevails, also, in his treatment of the Faust theme. If reverence had prompted him to limit himself to the naive old marionette play, his keen intellect was rather too sophisticated to treat so popular a subject in the popular vein and to refrain from intellectual problems in shaping it. Busoni's fundamental operatic theories, moreover, as laid down in his fascinating artistic creed ("The Possibilities of Opera and the Score of Doctor Faust") are contradictory to the very nature of opera as species. In this vastly interesting book, Busoni denies the justification of deriving either action and musical accompaniment in operatic music; he preaches in short, the gospel of intellectualism and of "absolute" music in opera!

Asceles in Means

"Doctor Faust" is the incarnation of such theories, which implies that it is not an "opera" in the accepted sense, and that its possibilities on the operatic stage are limited. Its music appeals only to those who are "dramatic"; it exists in the atmosphere of the different scenes, but not in their events and contrasts; it is ascetic in its means and colorings. Busoni's formal mastery is, of course, undisputed, his craftsmanship beyond doubt, and his orchestration subtle and tasteful to the highest degree. But such positive qualities, quite natural in a musician of Busoni's intellectual and artistic status, cannot dispel the atmosphere of monotony invariably given by music which is meager in invention, far from pregnant in its themes and melodies (excepting the bizarre music allotted to Mephistopheles) devoid of spontaneity and avowed thin in its substance. The old saying that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating" holds true even in such lofty realms: practical application has proved the fundamental fault of Busoni's ingenious theories.

The performance at Stuttgart was remarkable. Otto Erhardt, the conductor, directed the intricate score with authority, and the orchestra played remarkably well—even to ears accustomed to the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. The most interesting feature of the production, however, was its scenic portion. Berhardi, Pankok, the famous painter, designed the scenery which chickadees, nutatches, brown

was architecturally exact and in keeping with the atmosphere of the various scenes. Otto Erhardt, the excellent stage manager, employed the resources of the cinema for the visions of the fourth act. It was a daring venture well realized.

Willem Mengelberg Discovers America

New York, Jan. 3
WILLEM MENGELEBERG has discovered America. He has met in the United States a composer whom he thinks so well of that he has indicated a willingness to produce something of his in Europe. The composer is Edgar Varese, of "Amériques" renown.

"Have you, Mr. Mengelberg, asked Mr. Varese to write a work for you, with intention of giving it first performance in Holland?"

"Yes," said Varese, "A rueful expression on the usually jocund countenance."

"Should Mr. Varese make a score that proved interesting, you might present the music with your own orchestra at Amsterdam?"

"Again, affirmative reply.

Some persons will perhaps object to Mr. Mengelberg being likened to an explorer who attains new continents, and will prefer to have him compared to a mad knight who tilts at windmills. But any similitude will do, as long as the element of surprise is granted. Setting forth to make way for an old idea, he bumped into a new one, and perforce paused. He may be said to have come to New York to introduce conventionality, and, against expectation, to have met originally. Mahler he brought Varese he found.

One thing about the conservatives, they recognize novelty when they see it.

"You have earned the thanks of everybody of musical seriousness of the past week, Mr. Mengelberg, for your warm, but straightforward, interpretation of Beethoven's third and fifth symphonies."

"The 'Eroica' symphony! The best performance of it I ever secured. What an orchestra, the New York Philharmonic! For me, the greatest!" (The jovial face again.)

"Has the greatest yet been achieved, Mr. Mengelberg? One section of the Philharmonic string contingent, the violins, makes itself indistinctly felt. When will there be an orchestra with violins in it?"

"The violins really do sound. Their tone is dark, but it reaches me as I conduct and must also reach those of the audience who occupy places in the higher parts of the house."

"A question, then, of relative position of instrument to listener?"

"Those located low in the auditorio-



Photograph by Roseman, Paris

"Scenes of Texas Life," Frieze by Mary Bonner, Awarded Honorable Mention in Paris Salon.

Rodman Wanamaker's Congress of Quartets

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31 (Special Correspondence) — Wednesday evening in the Wanamaker Store of this city, a remarkable free concert was presented by Rodman Wanamaker to the public. Twenty-five of the rare Italian instruments of the Rodman Wanamaker Collection were played upon by some of the leading chamber music artists of the world. The concert also served to introduce Dr. Thaddeus Rich, for 20 years concertmaster of the Philadelphia Orchestra, in his new position as director of the Rodman Wanamaker Collection; it being his first appearance at an important public concert since he left the orchestra at the close of last season.

Previous to the concert, Mr. Wanamaker gave a dinner and reception to Dr. Rich; there being about 1200 persons present at the dinner. The attendance at the concert was more than 12,000, every available place in the store being occupied.

A string quartet composed of the Flonzaley Quartet, the Pro Arte Quartet of Belgium, the Pro Arte Quartet of Germany, the New York String Quartet, the Verchamp Quartet, and four of the leading contrabass players of the 20th of the 19th century, the Wanamaker Collection. These instruments included four Stradivari violins, a quartet of instruments by J. B. Guadagnini, a quartet by Matteo Goffriller, and violins, violas, violoncellos and contrabasses by Montagnana, Tononi, Gasparo da Salo, Alani, Ruzer, Techler, Rogeri and Testore. The beauty and smoothness of tone of these fine instruments in the hands of the artists who played them can scarcely be imagined.

Dr. Rich conducted the organization, which began the concert with Purcell's suite arranged for strings from the harpsichord sonatas by a prominent British musician. The

next appearance of the stringed orchestra was in Saint-Saëns's prelude to "The Deluge," in which Dr. Rich played the solo part on a Guarneri del Gesù violin also belonging to the Wanamaker Collection. The final number of the concert was the arrangement of the E minor concerto grossa of Veracini for strings and organ, the arrangement having been made especially for this concert by Francesco Malipiero, the Italian composer. The composition is in the best style of the Veracini period and Malipiero has wisely refrained from exercising his own ultra-modern harmonic tendencies and has used the harmonization of the original composer, exercising great skill, however, in his treatment of the divided strings and organ. The organ in this number and in the prelude to "The Deluge" was played by Charles M. Courbin, the Belgian organist.

The Flonzaley and the Pro Arte Quartets each played string quartet numbers, the former performing the Mozart D major (Kochel 575) and the Pro Arte Quartet doing three movements of the Debussy quartet in G minor. It was the first appearance of the famous Belgian quartet in this city and it proved to be a young and vigorous organization in its manner of playing, with a keen feeling for rhythm, a tone of beautiful quality, fine balance and splendid intonation. The scherzo and the slow movement of the Debussy which they played marked two of the highest points of the concert. They used the Guadagnini quartet of instruments, while the Flonzaley Quartet used the Joachim Strad, a Montagnana violin, the Gasparo da Salo violin and the Montagnana cello formerly belonging to Andre Hekking.

A strink quartet composed of the Flonzaley Quartet, the Pro Arte Quartet of Belgium, the Pro Arte Quartet, the New York String Quartet, the Verchamp Quartet, and four of the leading contrabass players of the 20th of the 19th century, the Wanamaker Collection. These instruments included four Stradivari violins, a quartet of instruments by J. B. Guadagnini, a quartet by Matteo Goffriller, and violins, violas, violoncellos and contrabasses by Montagnana, Tononi, Gasparo da Salo, Alani, Ruzer, Techler, Rogeri and Testore. The beauty and smoothness of tone of these fine instruments in the hands of the artists who played them can scarcely be imagined.

Dr. Rich conducted the organization, which began the concert with Purcell's suite arranged for strings from the harpsichord sonatas by a prominent British musician. The

Gabrilowitsch, who revered Tchaikovsky as a student, ranks as one of his most eloquent interpreters among American conductors and he gave the Second a reading that left the feeling that it had been played for all it was worth.

Mme. Luella Mellus, a coloratura soprano from the Chicago Civic Opera, was the soloist, and sang from Mozart's "The Magic Flute" and Bellini's "Puritans" with such fervor and accuracy that the audience could not be easily identified. One ornithologist calls their song a "sweet little trill of three or four notes," with a "rather nasal drawl, tchick-chee-day-day."

Ducks, Gulls and the Blue Heron

About the lakes and streams ducks are in abundance, butterflies, black duck and sheldrake. Gulls ride lightly on the blue waters, but their strident cries seem strangely out of place in these inland lakes. The blue heron, once a familiar bird here, is now rarely seen. The guides and wardens have nearly exterminated this most majestic of northern herons. To the north of our cabin are low-lying ridges, all heavily wooded, while to the east, far beyond the head of the lake, Saddle-back, Bigelow and Abraham lift their granite heads, deep blue in the haze of wilderness.

North of Kennebago Mountain, rises Little Kennebago Mountain, also culminating in a sharp peak, but wooded almost to its granite crest. This mountain stands as guardian of a small lake which many have pronounced the most beautiful among all the hundreds which stud the Maine wilderness. To the north of our cabin are low-lying ridges, all heavily wooded, while to the east, far beyond the head of the lake, Saddle-back, Bigelow and Abraham lift their granite heads, deep blue in the haze of wilderness.

One never tires of the outlook upon these wooded hills, which, for us known centuries, have borne their mantles of green. While the lumbermen have taken out vast quantities of spruce, the forest shows few openings, so quickly does Nature come to its scars. Under the first frost, the maples here and there along the streams are hanging out their banners, and even on the mountain slopes, the flaming colors of autumn catch the eye. What must be the glory of this region afame with all the brilliancy of autumn!

The woodland trails bordered with late blooming flowers are replete with interest. Ironwood, turtlehead, wild asters, Joe-pye-weed and goldenrod in great variety lend varied color to the trail sides, and the fruits of the season, berries in many varieties and colors, not only attract the eye but furnish ample food for the feathered hosts. All in, Kennebago is a place for meditation, for recreation, and for gratitude for Nature's never-ending variety. Not the least of its charms is its great silence.

The Note of the Chickadee

But despite the numerous feathered denizens, the woods are strangely silent. The only semblance of a song I heard during my stay was the "sweetheart" note of the chickadee, sung with all the tenderness of June. How merry seems this little black-capped acrobat as he clings to the top of a limb in his ceaseless search for food. "Chickadee-dee-dee," chickadee-dee-dee" leaves no doubt as to the identity of the jolly inhabitant of the northern woods.

There are many enticing ponds and lakes reached by well-defined trails, which lend a happy variety of adventure to the sojourner in this woodland paradise.

Deer, bear and other wild folk probably inhabit these regions, and one scarcely moves in any direction without becoming aware of their presence. Here also is the home of birds of many varieties, permanent residents, and a host of summer visitors, who find in the forest the desired seclusion for their summer nesting sites. Rufous and spruce grouse are old residents, as are the blue and Canada jays, nutatches, brown

In the Kennebago Wilderness

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

EVERY observer of nature is deeply impressed with the great changes which the seasons bring. The drama played upon the terrestrial stage presents a great variety of events for man's enjoyment and profit, scenes and panoramas in which action is continuous, a kaleidoscopic mingling of tragedy and comedy, of melodrama and pantomime.

For a few days during mid-September, we were domiciled in a cabin of peeled spruce logs on the shore of beautiful Kennebago Lake, the northernmost outpost of the famous Rangeley system. These lakes are known far and wide both for their natural charm and as the home of the largemouthed small trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*), and of the landlocked salmon. From our lakeside cabin, we look out upon wooded mountains to the west, north, and east, a scene affording a variety of which one never tires. To the west, Kennebago Mountain, a long ridge, culminates in the south in a peak now crowned by the station of the fire warden. From his lofty situation, this guardian of the forest overlooks a vast territory of wilderness.

North of Kennebago Mountain, rises Little Kennebago Mountain, also culminating in a sharp peak, but wooded almost to its granite crest. This mountain stands as guardian of a small lake which many have pronounced the most beautiful among all the hundreds which stud the Maine wilderness. To the north of our cabin are low-lying ridges, all heavily wooded, while to the east, far beyond the head of the lake, Saddle-back, Bigelow and Abraham lift their granite heads, deep blue in the haze of wilderness.

One never tires of the outlook upon these wooded hills, which, for us known centuries, have borne their mantles of green. While the lumbermen have taken out vast quantities of spruce, the forest shows few openings, so quickly does Nature come to its scars. Under the first frost, the maples here and there along the streams are hanging out their banners, and even on the mountain slopes, the flaming colors of autumn catch the eye. What must be the glory of this region afame with all the brilliancy of autumn!

The woodland trails bordered with late blooming flowers are replete with interest. Ironwood, turtlehead, wild asters, Joe-pye-weed and goldenrod in great variety lend varied color to the trail sides, and the fruits of the season, berries in many varieties and colors, not only attract the eye but furnish ample food for the feathered hosts. All in, Kennebago is a place for meditation, for recreation, and for gratitude for Nature's never-ending variety. Not the least of its charms is its great silence.

The Note of the Chickadee

But despite the numerous feathered denizens, the woods are strangely silent. The only semblance of a song I heard during my stay was the "sweetheart" note of the chickadee, sung with all the tenderness of June. How merry seems this little black-capped acrobat as he clings to the top of a limb in his ceaseless search for food. "Chickadee-dee-dee," chickadee-dee-dee" leaves no doubt as to the identity of the jolly inhabitant of the northern woods.

There are many enticing ponds and lakes reached by well-defined trails, which lend a happy variety of adventure to the sojourner in this woodland paradise.

Deer, bear and other wild folk probably inhabit these regions, and one scarcely moves in any direction without becoming aware of their presence. Here also is the home of birds of many varieties, permanent residents, and a host of summer visitors, who find in the forest the desired seclusion for their summer nesting sites. Rufous and spruce grouse are old residents, as are the blue and Canada jays, nutatches, brown

creepers, pine grosbeaks, and several varieties of woodpeckers, including the picturesquely piliated with his brilliant red cap, chisel-like beak and challenging cry. The American three-toed woodpecker and the Arctic are also resident here, and the Acadian chickadee is occasionally seen. While this little spruce closely resembles the common variety (*penicillata atricapilla*), the Acadian variety (*penicillata hudsonica littoralis*) is smaller, with a well-defined ring of brown on its sides. Its notes are less musical, and while readily recognized as characteristic of the family, yet are sufficiently distinct from the common variety to be easily identified. One ornithologist calls their song a "sweet little trill of three or four notes," with a "rather nasal drawl, tchick-chee-day-day."

Ducks, Gulls and the Blue Heron

About the lakes and streams ducks are in abundance, butterflies, black duck and sheldrake. Gulls ride lightly on the blue waters, but their strident cries seem strangely out of place in these inland lakes. The blue heron, once a familiar bird here, is now rarely seen. The guides and wardens have nearly exterminated this most majestic of northern herons. To the north of our cabin are low-lying ridges, all heavily wooded, while to the east, far beyond the head of the lake, Saddle-back, Bigelow and Abraham lift their granite heads, deep blue in the haze of wilderness.

North of Kennebago Mountain, rises Little Kennebago Mountain, also culminating in a sharp peak, but wooded almost to its granite crest. This mountain stands as guardian of a small lake which many have pronounced the most beautiful among all the hundreds which stud the Maine wilderness. To the north of our cabin are low-lying ridges, all heavily wooded, while to the east, far beyond the head of the lake, Saddle-back, Bigelow and Abraham lift their granite heads, deep blue in the haze of wilderness.

One never tires of the outlook upon these wooded hills, which, for us known centuries, have borne their mantles of green. While the lumbermen have taken out vast quantities of spruce, the forest shows few openings, so quickly does Nature come to its scars. Under the first frost, the maples here and there along the streams are hanging out their banners, and even on the mountain slopes, the flaming colors of autumn catch the eye. What must be the glory of this region afame with all the brilliancy of autumn!

SELWYN'S Every Night Mat. Thurs. and Sat.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1927

EDITORIALS

Those who have known something of the service rendered to the people of the world by Roger W. Babson of Wellesley Hills, and of his sincere consecration to the effort to equip others for a similar service, will regard his munificent endowment to the Babson Institute as in keeping with his past generous sacrifices to the cause which he has espoused. At the end of the year just passed he announced the setting aside of the sum of \$1,200,000, to be increased by the addition of \$60,000 annually during his lifetime, the income from which, eventually, is to be devoted to the furtherance of four specific purposes. These Mr. Babson defines as follows:

To train men in the fundamental habits of integrity, industry, temperance, accuracy, promptness, initiative, concentration, thrift, and the other basic requisites to a truly happy and successful business life.

To acquire fundamental business knowledge, with special attention to the great underlying cycle movements, and showing the opportunities and dangers accompanying such movements.

To teach men where they can find information on any subject, and what are the best methods of securing such information accurately and quickly when desired.

To instill into the students the Christian spirit of service, emphasizing that real profits come only from helping to make the world better.

It is through such channels as those thus thoughtfully provided that the living streams will water the whole bleak desert across which humanity sometimes imagines itself to be hopelessly journeying and will cause it to bring forth, in the appointed time, the abundance of good things desired. No negative or destructive influence, no matter how persuasive or convincing it may appear to be, can counteract or nullify such a constructive affirmative force. There is hope in the abstract evidence that men of vision and understanding are willing to supply the tangible proofs of their faith in this simple postulate. There is even greater promise in the realization that the people of the world at large are convinced that the way of true progress cannot be barred or successfully barricaded.

Who shall say what the condition of the world will be when mankind is taught to realize, as Mr. Babson puts it, "that real profits come only from helping to make the world better"? This will be accomplished, he declares, when it has been possible to instill, generally, the Christian ideals of service. The goal is not unattainable. The way has been made plain. Nothing impossible is being attempted. Millions of men and women are daily and hourly proving the practicality and the possibility of applying, in human experience, the fundamentals which assure success and happiness, not only for themselves, but for others.

Nothing has been made plainer than the fact that these higher qualities are not reflected instinctively. There has been a prevalent belief that in the search for knowledge there must be encountered those influences which tend to counteract simple faith and the teaching set down in precept upon precept and line upon line. The intellectualist has sought to regard himself as one apart. It has been believed that with higher education the quality of "higher criticism" goes hand in hand.

There is reassurance and hopeful promise, therefore, in the wise and unselfish decision of such men as Roger W. Babson and many others whose names are familiar to all of us, to devote their fortunes to comprehensive undertakings to re-establish that unity which has, in fact, always existed. It is directly in the line of true Christian service that men be trained in the "fundamental habits of integrity, industry, temperance, accuracy, promptness, initiative, concentration, thrift, and the other basic requisites to a truly happy and successful business life." Concerning them the Apostle might well say, "Against such there is no law."

Just as reasonable and easily understandable rules for the regulation of traffic on land and water have been provided to insure the convenience and safety of travelers thereon, so now, as a result of the recent growth of aviation, comprehensive regulations have been formulated and promulgated in the United States for the control of those vehicles or devices which navigate the air. Not without some opposition on the part of interests which resent such regulatory control has it been possible to work out a code which gives assurance of a full measure of justice to all concerned.

There has been a persistent clinging to the ancient theory that the air is the free domain of everyone who is able to enter it, just as, for centuries, the seas and the lakes were thoroughfares upon which all might enter if they could and use as they would. But with the development of navigation by water there was eventually realized the necessity of protecting and safeguarding the property and lives of those who went down to the sea in ships. So also upon the highways it was not necessary or desirable that rules governing traffic be laid down until the welfare of all concerned demanded provisions for the common safety. Twenty years ago no one would have believed that it would ever be necessary to regulate and supervise highway and street traffic as strictly as is being done today.

So it may be that although the rules just announced by the Department of Commerce in Washington, pursuant to the authority vested in it under the provisions of the Civil Aviation Act passed by Congress may appear to some to be more strict and much more specific than conditions demand, it may be found necessary, with the inevitable increase in the number and nature of air craft, to impose even more stringent regulations. In military and naval aviation, as is well understood, the pilots and mechanics have, necessarily, assumed the hazards of their occupation. Strictly speaking, the public had no right to interfere with the

In Aid of True Christian Service

departments by insisting that greater precautions be taken to insure the safety of enlisted men.

But the public has been aroused to the realization that it has the right to insist that somewhat more stringent than military rules be provided for the protection of those invited to patronize the common carriers of the air. It seems altogether reasonable, therefore, to require that those offering this service to the public be able to show affirmatively that they have complied with all the newer requirements set down by the Department of Commerce. As the hazard is admittedly greater than that assumed by patrons of railroad trains, trolleys, or ships, there is need that the requirements as to efficiency and proficiency be stricter. There is no persuasive argument in the claim that the imposition of such rules as have been made will discourage the logical or natural development of commercial aviation. It is more reasonable to assume that such development will be measurably encouraged by the assurance that the public welfare is safeguarded.

Even if Prince William of Sweden, who arrives in the United States today, were not a member of a royal house, he would be a notable visitor in his own right.

As a traveler, explorer, wild animal photographer and sailor of the seven seas, he ranks high among the courageous roammers of the earth. In addition, he has made an independent name for himself in his own country and in the literary world in general as a writer of both prose and verse. His distinction, therefore, does not depend on the rank of his family, though undoubtedly that will aid him in securing his audiences, before which he will tell of his adventures in the land of African pygmies and gorillas.

Prince William is not merely a scion of royalty, arousing curiosity, but a serious worker who has traveled far and wide and in addition trained himself to describe his experiences with vividness and force. He is, therefore, to be welcomed as an educator of the American public which sometimes seems only too disposed to be content with knowing simply the facts of its immediate surroundings. His lectures cannot fail to have a broadening influence, and if the people of the United States prefer members of royalty as educators, it is fortunate that there is a prince able to fill the rôle.

And the appeal of European royalty to American democracy seems to be mutual, for just as in older times all young princes were expected to pay their respects to the court of France and adapt their own styles accordingly, nowadays they set their eyes westward. Knowledge of American life, manners and social institutions seems to be more and more required of the present day royal scions. This in turn is likely to tend to influence other young men of rank to choose the United States as their travel ground. For the promotion of better understanding between the old and new continents, it is therefore helpful to have members of royalty travel in the United States and see with their own eyes what kind of people the Americans really are.

This is in accordance with Prince William's announced purposes. Before leaving Stockholm, he said in an interview:

I am happy over the prospect of the trip. Twice before I have been in the United States, first as representative of Sweden at the Jamestown Exposition, twenty years ago, and then on a through trip from Central America, shortly after the war. Now I hope to see the country more thoroughly in its everyday aspects. My trip will not in any sense be official, and I will do all I can to avoid official receptions, banquets, etc. It is going to be an interesting and, as I hope, a fruitful journey.

What is more, being a writer by profession, Prince William has agreed to write a series of articles about his American impressions for a leading Stockholm daily, just as he did last year during his travels in southern France. His style is excellent and his observations acute, so that these articles are likely to be republished in book form and also to be translated into several languages. The effect of such a volume cannot fail to be beneficial, for just as Americans will flock to hear a prince lecture, so there are Europeans who would rather be convinced as to the admirable qualities found in America by a royal author than by one of lower rank. American travels by princes who are able to write are therefore to be encouraged.

Recently, an essayist, making out a case for winter, averred that this is the supreme season in which to appreciate, in retrospect, the glories of autumn and spring and summertime. Never perhaps can the earlier seasons be so fully enjoyed as when, sitting before an open grate fire, one meditatively recounts their receded delights. According to this theory, midsummer should now be anticipated as the time when one shall best appreciate the invigorating airs, the snows, and the cool drab skies of the present season. There is a grain of truth in the adage that blessings brighten as they take their flight. It is well that retrospection sheds an added luster over the good that has been; but recollection need not lessen appreciation of the good which now is.

It would seem, however, that not many are of the opinion that winter is to be most enjoyed in the coming summer reveries. One enthusiast from southern California rejoices in the early winter rains and hail because at such a time the snow, scarcely known in the valleys, at least wraps its pure mantle about the distant peaks, providing a dazzling background for the golden balls on the orange trees. From Colorado, a poet sings of the glistening mountain range. The fearless blue jay calls lustily among the snow-laden pines. The red-winged blackbird carries its crimson gleam among the dreaming flower beds.

From quite another corner of the country one voices praise of the sifting, swirling snow eddying around the tall buildings of an eastern city, and thrills to the beauty of a single starry snowflake that rests for a moment on a high window ledge. Yet another who knows the

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear!"



The Arabian Nights Brought Up to Date

FANCY one's surprise on coming to Persia to find the marvels now performed in the famed home of the Arabian Nights to be largely of the American brand, the chief individual responsible for them an American!

Arrived at the Grand Hotel in Teheran—one of the capital's three Occidentalized hostelleries—we ascend to a balconied chamber. The domed ceiling is inlaid with tiny glass prisms, the native ornamentation called *ainch-kari*. In the light of a hanging lamp, the facets coruscate in little showers of colored light. This glamorous chamber at once becomes a setting for that Oriental tale in which figure the Magic Carpet and the Enchanted Tube of Ivory on looking into which one may see whatever place he wishes to behold but it ever so far distant. But it is the "Thousand and One Nights" in an oddly Americanized version!

"Mrs. Hall flew to Meshed today," says somebody. And here in the high heat of Asia one's inner eye sees an American-invented Magic Carpet flying eastward, over the famed turquoise mines of Nishapur; over the resting place of Omar el Khayyam. One catches a glimpse of Meshed, hub whence great caravan tracks fork, one prong going upward to join at Samareh the chain of overland connection along which were carried the silks of China, another leading downward through Afghanistan to India. One beholds the multitudes of pious Musulmans that fare from the capital to Meshed the Holy. The pilgrim caravans to and fro take six weeks.

"But," the voice goes on, "Mrs. Hall will be back in time for our luncheon day after tomorrow!"

Talk of Persia's newly established airways follows. The Junkers Air Transport Company holds the contracts for regular services carrying ten passengers in each plane as well as airplane mail from Teheran over three serial trunk lines. The company's Persian director tells us about them; and we learn that it is 400 miles to the Mesopotamian border, a distance which, he says, is covered in about four and a half hours! Fare, sixty tomans (roughly \$60)!

The snowy mountain chain of Elburz, north of Teheran, beams phosphorescently in the last light. Talk skins the passes, crosses the Caspian Sea just beyond, and flies to Rums on "the air-line regularly operated from Teheran to Balk."

To the south, another aerial highway wings us along the Royal Way that goes down to the cities of Persia's Great Kings; above the shining golden dome of Kum the Sacred, the turquoise domes and minarets of Isfahan the Fair; above classical rose-gardened Shiraz; down, down, above those gorge-passes savage and sublime, that plunge 7000 feet from Shiraz to the sea-highway to the Indies. The weary marches of the immemorial mule caravan track over this route occupy five weeks. By airplane, one makes the 600 miles in eight hours! The director offers practical details. A station, for instance, between Isfahan and Shiraz, "accessible to Pasargadae and Persepolis." An airdrome over against the monuments of Cyrus the Great, the piled-up palaces of Darius and Xerxes!

The sense of living in the marvelous medley of an Oriental fantasy produced by the mental image of this most modern of structures amidst the glories of ancient Arian architecture is with one frequently in Teheran. The American consul gives a radio party. In mid-Asia his guests "listen in" on a melody played in Spain, a story told in Glasgow. The new Shah, who recently opened Teheran's powerful wireless station, the first in Persia, plans soon to establish radiocasting stations throughout his realm. This big potential market for radio equipment bid fair to give abundant occupation to radio salesmen, as it already is doing for automobile agents.

Fast machine transport and improved highways are bringing the precious carpets of Persia, her silks and embroideries, her beautiful blue pottery, wrought brass and silver, nearer to the marts of the West. The wireless gives her that independent communication with the outside world the lack of which has for long been her prime drawback. As large as France, Germany, Austria and Italy put together, with immense undeveloped natural resources besides her vast wealth in oil, Persia until recently had been immured in inner Asia. She had no money for modern means of free intercourse. The golden wherewithal has been lately conjured from the financial void by an American financial genius, who hails from Michigan.

The tale of Arthur C. Millsbaugh, Administrator-General of the Finances of Persia, is a present-day counter-

part of Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp. At Persia's request, the American Financial Mission, consisting of a dozen banking and tax experts under Dr. Millsbaugh's direction, came there in 1922. Bare as the cupboard of Aladdin's mother were the national coffers. Chaos and a large deficit faced the Government. In four years Dr. Millsbaugh has performed a feat which will go down in the annals of financial wonders. He has balanced Persia's budget. There is even a substantial balance in the treasury.

Sheer romance is the chapter on the enforcement of the equitable tax system he devised. Nobles of the kingdom had dodged taxes. The great tribal chieftains resisted payment. Powerful among the latter was the Sheikh of Mohammerah, semisovereign over the larger part of Arastan. Envirage this opulent Eastern potentate in his stronghold which rises above the conning floods of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. And then picture a plain American, Col. D. W. MacCormack, looking out over the rolling waters charged with the history of antiquity, while he "concluded" with this feudal lord the settlement which bound him to pay not only his current taxes, but the equivalent of half a million dollars on arrears!

Another dramatic episode in Colonel MacCormack's career occurred during the grain shortage that came to the central plateau of Persia last year, to combat which he turned his efforts as Director of Alimentation. Conditions were far more grave than in the time of the somewhat similar contingency eight years ago, when 150,000 fatalities are said to have resulted from lack of bread. Teheran Province then furnished one bushel of wheat in every two required for the capital. Last year it supplied less than one bushel in a hundred needed. Other interior provinces were in like plight.

A saga of transport ensued. Grain must be brought from the borders of Russia and Mesopotamia and India. Before the next harvest, winter snows would close the mountain passes to caravans, and in the spring the 20,000 camels requisitioned by Colonel MacCormack would go to graze. Other means of transport must be procured than animals and carts, requiring in many cases two months for a round trip to distant regions.

To meet the crisis, there were imported hundreds of motor trucks, tractors and trailers. The grain they brought was stored in caravanserais in Teheran and other central points. Colonel MacCormack's assistants distributed it to prevent hoarding and profiteering, and the tragedy of the previous experience was averted.

The descendants of Cyrus the Great until lately plowed their fields much as in the time when the Great King went forth to the conquest of Babylon, their grain was threshed by trampling animals and winnowed by the wind. Because of her phenomenal range of climate and soil, Persia can grow almost anything produced anywhere on earth. Agriculture is her chief industry. Yet opium is the only crop to contribute substantially to exports. When the American Financial Mission arrived, modern agricultural machinery was virtually unknown. Since the mission's advent, up-to-date farm machinery has been steadily imported from Britain and the United States.

In the uplands a man plowed until lately with his gun by his side. In all the mountain passes commerce stood still. Robbed tribesmen descended from their eerie fastnesses to raid crops and flocks, to plunder passing caravans. The new Shah has rare ability as a military organizer. As Minister of War and the powerful leader of the Persian Cossacks, he had created an army strong enough, for the first time in many years, to subdue the lawless highland chiefs. Dr. Millsbaugh found the money to maintain and develop it. This disciplined fighting force has "made safe" to each his own, that he reap where he has sown" and caravans went un molested.

With the country secure and tranquil, its finances on a sound basis, the Government has taken important steps toward modern reconstruction of this reawakened land that once exercised dominion over the known world. So well satisfied is it with Dr. Millsbaugh's aid that it has recently added to his original staff four more experts, including an agriculturist, a director of roads, and a chief engineer for railroad construction, all from the United States. Dr. Millsbaugh is consulted by the Government in regard to all commercial and industrial concessions. No check drawn by the Government is honored unless it bears his signature. This wonder-working American is thus virtual dictator in the ancient kingdom of Persia. E.D.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

THE Americans are now being made responsible—or as some say, are being blamed—for the renovation of the statues in the Sieges Allee, the Avenue of Victory. For the Minister of Finances of Prussia recently remarked to a deputy of the Prussian Diet, that it would not do for the American tourists, when they came to Berlin and walked through the Sieges Allee, to find the mosaic work of the statues fallen to pieces. The Sieges Allee leads from the Column of Victory, standing in the center of the Square of the Republic (formerly King's Square) on which also the Reichstag is located, to the south and is lined on either side with a row of statues representing Prussia's former rulers. They are ordered chronologically and are not the somewhat autocratic idea at the back of this display of electors and kings annoyed the people even in the Kaiser's time when this boulevard was nicknamed the "Alley of Puppets." It was hoped by many that the revolution of the Republic would lead to the removal of the statues, but nothing was done in that line, and when the Communists adorned a few with red paint the disfigurement was carefully removed. The fact that they are now being repaired "to please America" has practically destroyed all hope of their being removed.

In order to enable persons looking for a police station to find it more quickly, such in future will burn a bright green light in front of the entrance. For the same purpose fire alarms and fire engine depots show a red light. There are persons who suggest that each policeman should also carry a colored light since, as they claim, it is sometimes difficult to find one when he is needed.

A theater without women has just been formed by a group of about twenty actors who in the age in which woman is emancipating herself have emancipated themselves from women. Their idea in forming this theater, which has moved into the well-known Apollo Theater here, is to show the public that women are not needed on the stage! All female roles are in the hands of male actors. It may be added in some extenuation, perhaps, of this unusual undertaking that the actors are all comedians.

Interesting details of how Johann Strauss, the famous Viennese "waltz king," wrote his music were told by Frau Adele Strauss, who is visiting Berlin for the first time after seventeen years. Her husband, she said, preferred to compose in the night when he would stand at his upright desk jotting down the complete score in pencil. There was no piano in his study. At first he used pen and ink but finally resorted to pencils of which a number with sharp points must always lie on his desk. At times he would wake up in the middle of the night and ask his wife to mark down a few bars or he would make a hasty score of a tune by writing it down in letters of the alphabet. He was always able to write music, Frau Strauss said; he was always full of good humor and he was most childlike in his views. Not in every case were his works an instantaneous success; it often took some time before they gained the popularity.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcome, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or his correspondents responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Monitor in Distant Lands

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One thinks he appreciates the great clean, wholesome, international newspaper, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, when living near its place of publication; but it is the opinion of the writer that its value, charm and consequent welcome are enhanced a hundredfold when one is traveling 10,000 miles from Boston, and when the MONITOR is four weeks old on their arrival.

Unfortunately the newspapers of distant lands as a rule give little attention to wholesome and important news from the unhappy bits published, that the average American spends his days flourishing "six-shooters," manufacturing illicit liquor and scandalizing motion picture communities. What joy to spread open the clean pages of the MONITOR (yes, they positively *feel clean!*) and read therein not old news, but new news—for one has not seen it before—the worth-while happenings of the world. What satisfaction to note that in publishing wholesome news items from all nations, the MONITOR is uniting the peoples of the earth and countering, in large measure, the mischievous separating sense which follows in the wake of international scandalmongering.

Recently, while traveling from Sydney to Brisbane, Australia, the writer noticed on the train a party of fine-looking youths, evidently strangers, who were being personally conducted on the journey by an instructor or master. This was in November. Opening a MONITOR bearing a September date, he turned almost immediately to a news item telling of the Australian trip of a party of English schoolboys, and here was the very party on his train! How is this for an up-to-the-minute international news service?

Many distant places where the mail boats are two or more weeks apart and quite a few MONITORS come at once, some lovers of this great international blessing arrange the papers according to date, and read one daily, expressing just as much appreciation of and interest in their "daily" paper as if they were Boston residents and subscribers. Might it not be pertinent here to observe that the foregoing statements make rather ridiculous the lofty assertions of some mortals, (living possibly not more than a few hundred miles from Boston) that the MONITOR is "too old" when it reaches them to be of any news value. Manila, P. I.

JOHN RANDALL DUNN.